





# FORUM

A UKRAINIAN REVIEW

NO. 90

SPRING-SUMMER, 1994

ANDREW GREGOROVICH .....*Editor-in-Chief*

**ADVISORY BOARD**

Ivan Oleksyn  
Peter Salak  
Natalka Gawdiak  
George Klapischak

*Editorial Assistants:*  
Michael Gregorovich  
Patricia McElcheran

*Published Quarterly in March,  
June, September and December, by the  
UKRAINIAN FRATERNAL ASSOCIATION*  
440 Wyoming Ave., Scranton, Pa. 18501-0350  
Phone: Area Code 717-342-0937

**YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS:**

\$10.00 United States      \$10.00 Canada — U.S. Funds  
Back Issues — \$3.00 per copy      Single copy — \$2.50  
\$2.50 Canada U.S. Funds

**Mail Subscriptions to:**

**FORUM SUBSCRIPTIONS**  
440 Wyoming Ave., Scranton, Pa. 18501-0350

**Mail Manuscripts and Letters to the Editor to:**  
**ANDREW GREGOROVICH**

314 Oriole Parkway, Toronto, Canada M5P 2H5  
(416) 480-2440

Readers are invited to send in contributions to FORUM but query the Editor before writing a feature-length article. Local activities cannot be reported but events of general interest will be accepted. Copy will be edited in accordance with the needs and policies of the editorial staff, but the essential thought or information will not be disturbed. All manuscripts submitted for publication should be typed, double-spaced on one side of letter-size paper. They are not returnable unless accompanied by return postage. While reasonable care will be taken, the publisher will not be responsible for loss or damage to any manuscript, drawing or photograph.

All rights reserved. No material in this publication may be reprinted without written permission from the Editor and acknowledgement of source.

— Printed in U.S.A. —

©1994 by:  
A. Gregorovich

FORUM, A Ukrainian Review (ISSN 0015-8399), is published quarterly. Second Class postage paid at Scranton, Pa. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to FORUM, 440 Wyoming Ave., Scranton, Pa. 18501-0350.

**FRONT COVER:**

Cartouche of the map *Vkraina Terra Cosacconum* by J.B. Homann, Nurnberg 1710. The central figure represents Ivan Mazepa who lost Ukraine at the 1709 Battle of Poltava as the Ukrainian Cossack's saber shows. Upper right is a Turkish soldier where Mazepa found freedom from Moscow. Far left is the culprit Tsar Peter I (Great) of Russia. Map in A. Gregorovich collection. Our superb photo is by Chris McElcheran.

**BACK COVER:**

President Leonid Kravchuk of Ukraine meets with U.S. President Bill Clinton at the White House, Washington, D.C., March 4, 1994. Official White House photo.

**CONTENTS**

**PAGE**

UFA Aid to Ukraine.....3-4  
Nixon on Ukraine & *Beyond Peace* .....5-7  
Bread & Salt: Hospitality & Friendship.....8-10  
Ukraine: A Short History of the Name  
From 1187 A.D. to 1994  
by Andrew Gregorovich.....11-24  
Ukraine or "the Ukraine"?  
by A.G. ....25  
Bibliography of the Names Ukraine and Rus.....26  
BOOKMARK:  
Ukraine: A Tourist Guide, by O. Zinkevych.....27  
Prairie Fire.....27  
Kozaks of Ukraine  
by D. Yavornytsky.....28  
Historical Atlas of East Central Europe,  
P.R. Magosi.....29  
Solzhenitsyn Returns to Russia.....30  
Russians Emigrating to Ukraine,  
Ostankino TV.....31  
Castle Khotyn  
by V. Ostapenko.....32-33  
Ukrainian President Meets Clinton.....34-35



Khotyn Castle, photo by H.N. Lohvyn

**Thank You!**

Forum would like to thank poet Peter Kuzyk of Leamington, Ont. for his much appreciated help and generosity. Thank you to Alexander Romas of Lasalle, Quebec for the donation. Forum would also like to thank the Chopivsky family for the Washington photos and material. Forum acknowledges the help of Mykola Chubuk of Kiev and the Ukraina Society, especially for the Castle Khotyn article.



## **UFA Aid to Ukraine**

**\$6,000,000 for Children of Chernobyl  
Hospital and Other Aid Provided in  
Cooperation With Christian Relief Services**

**T**HE UKRAINIAN Fraternal Association has a long tradition of service to the Ukrainian community in the USA and Canada. However, ever since Ukraine became independent in 1991 the UFA has also offered expertise and generous financial and humanitarian aid to help Ukraine. In cooperation with the International Relief and Rescue Branch of the Christian Relief Services of Alexandria, Virginia, aid has been provided to help build Ukrainian medical and health resources and particularly to help the most helpless of Ukrainian citizens: the children suffering from the nuclear radiation from the Chernobyl accident.

In 1991 UFA President Ivan Oleksyn met with Eugene L. Krizek, the President of Christian Relief Services, and they established a close working relationship to provide aid to Ukraine. Christian Relief Services, which has access to immense humanitarian resources, is well known for the good work it does in helping people in need around the world. In addition to CRS President Krizek, Executive Director Jenny Patterson and Marshall A. Mackler, Director, have played major roles in organizing shipments of aid to Ukraine.





**UFA President  
Ivan Oleksyn**

Ivan Oleksyn was invited to serve as the Advisory Board Member for Ukraine on the International Relief and Rescue branch of the Christian Relief Services. Over the past three years the cooperation between the UFA and the CRS has moved a mountain of medical and humanitarian aid to Ukraine thanks to the generosity of Americans.

In Ukraine the aid has gone to orphanages, schools, hospitals, homes for the elderly and homes for veterans in all areas of Ukraine. The cooperation of organizations in Ukraine has ensured efficient and widespread delivery of the aid from America.

According to UFA President Ivan Oleksyn, during the period of the Referendum (August-December 1991), the UFA provided \$25,000. to aid Rukh in its information campaign. An additional \$14,000. of aid was provided by the UFA to various scholarly, cultural, art and social welfare groups and organizations.

The largest contribution the UFA has made in the past few years has been in the area of medicine, health care and modern hospital equipment provided mainly for the Kiev Hospital for Children of Chornobyl. These are the young victims suffering from the world's worst nuclear accident in the Chornobyl Atomic Power Station in northern Ukraine. The UFA learned in 1990 that Ukraine's hospitals completely lacked modern medical equipment as well as medicines. The UFA executive acted quickly.

In 1991, for example, UFA/CRS shipped three 40 foot containers with vitamins, medicine and various other items valued at a total of \$1,012,000. In addition to this, the UFA purchased an important medical apparatus, Automated Cell Counter — System 9000, in Switzerland for the analysis of blood and another medical machine, Kobas Mira, in Austria valued at \$100,000. This was the first machine of its kind in Kiev, a city of three million. Other equipment such as microscopes, blood pressure measuring gauges for adults and children and other apparatus were purchased by the UFA and donated.

In 1992 UFA/CRS shipped ten 40-foot containers with medical equipment, 40 tons of vitamins, medical apparatus, medicine and many other items. The value of these shipments was \$3,176,571. not including the shipping and administrative costs. In addition, on the special request of Yuri Spizhenko, the Minister of Health in Ukraine, some \$30,000. of insulin medicine and \$10,000. of single-use hypodermic needles were provided.

All the humanitarian medical aid which the UFA and the CRS have shipped to Ukraine has been carefully confirmed as received in Kiev and properly delivered to the designated recipients. Official thanks to the UFA have been received from the Government of Ukraine.

By April 1993 three containers were sent with desperately needed hygienic supplies such as anesthetics, soap, shampoo, and bandages as well as children's clothing and shoes. The value of shipments for the first four months of 1993 was \$1,375,250.

As a result of the efforts of the UFA and CRS considerable aid has been provided to the Children's Hospital in Kiev. Many of the supplies shipped by the UFA/CRS has gone to the Children's Hospital, to children in schools and to poor families. All of this has been administered by Oleksandr Kostuchenko the representative of the UFA in Kiev in cooperation with Green World (Zeleny Svit) and other Ukrainian organizations.

In 1993 the UFA designated \$100,000. for the purchase of a special medical apparatus (Endoscope) which can analyze the condition of the internal organs of a sick child and their degree of damage from nuclear radiation.

A typical example of the kind of aid provided is to be found in the content of the last container shipment scheduled to arrive in Kiev on May 3, 1994. According to the final list, provided by Jenny Patterson, it contained the following:

- 8 boxes of medicine from the UFA
- 3 pallets of fruit juices
- 3 pallets of vitamin/protein powder
- 4 pallets of Dristan Cold relief Mix in powder form
- 11 pallets of syringes, surgical blades with handles, needles of assorted sizes, new crutches, assorted hospital linens, including slippers, face masks, hats and scrub clothing.

The total aid provided to Ukraine by Christian Relief Services and the Ukrainian Fraternal Association in 1991-1994 amounts to over \$6,000,000. The Ukrainian Fraternal Association and UFA members have established a distinguished record in supplying humanitarian aid to Ukraine. Donations continue to be received and to make a difference in the lives of young children in Ukraine. For some children the UFA/CRS aid has been a matter of life or death to the child. ■

*You can help. Please send a donation to:*

**Ukrainian Fraternal Association  
Hospital Fund**

Box 350

440 Wyoming Avenue  
Scranton, PA 18509-0350





**R**ICHARD M. NIXON, the 37th President who was twice elected President of the United States, was both one of the most extraordinary and one of the most controversial American leaders. As a Republican he won his fame as an anti-communist in 1948 and is famous for his prosecution of Alger Hiss as a communist spy. His 1959 “kitchen debate” in Moscow with Nikita Khrushchev added to his reputation. He lost a 1960 presidential campaign to John F. Kennedy but was finally elected President in 1968.

As President, Nixon contributed firm leadership and his two major achievements were probably his re-establishment of relations with Red China in 1971 and the initiation of detente on nuclear weapons with Leonid Brezhnev and the USSR. Henry Kissinger, his National Security Adviser and Secretary of State, has maintained a high profile in international affairs for the last quarter of a century.

A patriotic and well informed American, Nixon shared his life with his country in his memorable speeches. As a possible candidate for Vice-President to Eisenhower he delivered his “Checkers” speech about his pet dog on national TV and won support for his candidacy. Later in 1962 he held his “last press conference” as a defeated candidate for Governor of California and said to the press,

# Nixon on Ukraine

*Ukraine is “an independent nation of fifty million people that is destined to be a major European power.”*

— Richard M. Nixon

“You won’t have Nixon to kick around any more.”

Watergate, the political scandal of June 17, 1972 to 1974, was President Nixon’s Waterloo and ended with his impeachment and his resignation August 1974 from the post of President. He was President 1969-74. It is significant that in his three elections Nixon won more votes for U.S. President than any other man in history. The disgrace of Watergate was devastating but he did not disappear. He wrote ten books and slowly made a comeback over the past decade as an elder statesman of America.

Nixon had just finished his last book *Beyond Peace* (New York: Random House, 1994) when he died on Friday, April 29, 1994. In this work he left a legacy for the American people based partly on a fact-finding tour of Russia and Ukraine he had made in March 1994. Nixon’s meeting in Moscow with Aleksandr Rutskoi led Boris Yeltsin to cancel his meeting with him. This trip was the last major political event of his life reported by the media. His meeting with President Leonid Kravchuk of Ukraine, whom he admired and met with in 1991, 1993 and 1994, did not make the news.

In his last book Nixon seems to have discovered the importance of Ukraine to the United States and offered some revealing comments. His book offers advice to President





**Richard Nixon and Nikita Khrushchev in the famous Moscow "kitchen debate" at a model American kitchen exhibit.**

Clinton and a new agenda for the United States in this complex post Cold War period. Here are some excerpts from this very readable and important book by Nixon:

"The United States cannot be indifferent to the fears of Russia's neighbors, particularly because in many instances those fears are based on new, disturbing elements in Russia's own behavior. There is considerable evidence that Russia security thinking during the two years since the collapse of the Soviet Union has moved in a more aggressive direction. Force has become a more acceptable instrument in Russian foreign policy, and the "divide and rule" technique is frequently relied upon by the Kremlin in such places as Georgia and Azerbaijan.

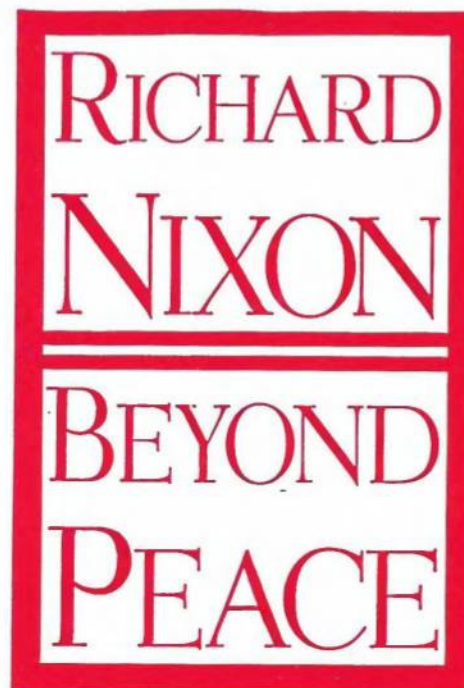
That Russian policy has become more assertive, even heavy-handed, is not in dispute. Yeltsin and his pro-Western Foreign Minister, Andrei Kozyrev, talk proudly about the newly muscular defense of Russian interests in the "near abroad" — the Russians' term for the other former Soviet republics. Ukrainian President Kravchuk and former Latvian President Anatoly Gorbunous, now Speaker of the Parliament, are ex-communists and not anti-Russian firebrands. But they personally expressed concern to me last year about the Russian tendency to push their countries around.

Still, I do not think a new imperialism looms. I have spoken with many Russian politicians of different persuasions, including President Yeltsin, who were nostalgic for at least some aspects of the former Soviet empire. But with the exception of the supernationalistic fringe, all the Russians with whom I have spoken seem to understand that the past can no longer be recreated. Russia's Defense Minister, General Pavel Grachev, has told me that he was adamantly opposed to any Russian military intervention in former Soviet republics. Others confirmed that the understaffed and poorly supplied Russian armed forces were not enthusiastic about a greater role outside their country's borders.

It is not premature to indicate to Russia's leaders at the highest level, quietly, but with complete clarity, that Russia's conduct is coming dangerously close to the point at which no American administration would be able to ignore it.

It is likely that Russia's leaders, even those who advocate a more nationalist policy, will be practical about the consequences of any steps that could be construed in the West as aggression against their neighbors. They will bear in mind the fragility of the political coalitions supporting aid to Russia in the West's recession-strapped capitals. They also will certainly not forget that the Cold War was waged not only against communism but on behalf of the people who were suffering under it inside and outside Russia, particularly in Ukraine, Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania. Having seen these and other republics finally win their independence, Americans would not tolerate seeing them subjugated again.

Similar sensitivity must govern our policies toward the other post-Soviet states. Of these, the one requiring the most subtlety and finesse is Ukraine. The United States must become much more active in reducing tensions and rivalries between Ukraine and Russia, encouraging political and economic reforms in both, and always taking care





to be perceived as neither anti-Russian nor anti-Ukrainian unless either adopts policies that threaten our interests.

Russia and Ukraine have a number of complex issues to settle, ranging from Ukraine's need for Russian energy supplies to the status of Crimea. What matters to the United States is not so much the particular outcome of their disputes as that they are settled amicably. Over time, our involvement in this relationship will be as important in ensuring regional peace as was our role in bringing about improved relations between Israel and the Arab states. Two diametrically opposite possibilities loom along the Russian-Ukrainian border. They could develop a flourishing partnership such as the one between the United States and Canada, or they could find themselves behaving like India and Pakistan, two superarmed scorpions trapped in a bottle. Ukraine's history of domination by Moscow would seem to make the unhappier prospect the more likely one. United States policy should be designed to ensure that both sides realize that the happier prospect is in their interests.

In implementing such a policy, we have a possible ally in Ukraine's President. Leonid Kravchuk is a former hard-line communist who has shown a remarkable knack for ending up on the winning side in Ukraine's internal political warfare. When I first met him in Kiev in 1991, before Ukraine had won its independence from Moscow, I asked him, over a gourmet dinner in the state guest house, whether he thought Gorbachev would win a popular election if one were held the next day in the Soviet Union. He answered quickly. "Nyet." Then I asked if he thought he himself would win an election if it were held the next day in Ukraine. This time he paused for a moment. After a shrug and a resigned smile, he again said "Nyet."

He was half right. Today Gorbachev is a fixture on the international lecture circuit, while Kravchuk is the elected leader of an independent nation of fifty million people that is destined to be a major European power.

After she first met Gorbachev in 1985, Margaret Thatcher shook up some of her anticommunist supporters when she said, "I can do business with Mr. Gorbachev." I would say categorically that we can do business with Kravchuk if we recognize him for what he is — a cold, shrewd, tough-minded political operator who was always more a Ukrainian than a communist. (Holding on to power will take all of this resourceful survivor's remaining nine political lives.) Once the breadbasket of the Soviet Union, Ukraine is now one of Europe's worst basket cases. Its economy makes Russia's look like Singapore's. Its currency is virtually worthless. Industrial production has all but collapsed. It is torn by ethnic, religious, and political divisions. Unlike Russia, it has made hardly any progress toward free-market reforms.

As we cultivate better relations with Kiev, we should stress that economic reforms must go forward if the Western investment it so desperately needs is to materialize. Meanwhile the West should open its market to Ukraine and other nations of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. When I saw him again in 1994, Kravchuk told me that his country had become an economic orphan. "The Russians cannot buy from us because they have no money," he said, "while the Europeans limit our imports with quotas." Economic revitalization is as much in our interests as in Ukraine's. If Russia were to revert to authoritarianism, a strong Ukraine would be a vital deterrent to aggression. A prescription for disaster in Europe would be a weak, vulnerable Ukraine joining forces with a newly imperialist Russia. Also, Ukraine is far more likely to follow through on its disarmament commitments if our relations with it remain strong. We should move forward on the full range of cooperative policies, including military-to-military contacts, economic assistance, and wide-ranging educational exchanges. Once Ukraine adopts real economic reforms, every assistance program open to Russia should be open to Ukraine.

Moscow may question our efforts to build up Ukraine. Its concerns will be understandable. We can ease them by finding ways to be pro-Ukraine that do not appear anti-Russian and by stressing that our policy is based on the manifestly correct view that our interests and those of Moscow and Kiev will benefit from both nations' being strong, open, and free.

**Beyond Peace, by President Nixon. New York-Toronto: Random House, 1994. 262 p. ISBN 0-679-43323-6 Hardbound \$23.00 USA, \$31.00 Canada ■**

**A**FTER RICHARD Nixon returned from his 1994 fact-finding trip to Russia and Ukraine he contributed an article to *The New York Times* on Friday, March 25, 1994 in which he gave his opinions. Some of these later appeared in his book *Beyond Peace*. There is one notable passage in this article that is particularly significant:

*"The independence of all the former Soviet states is important. The independence of Ukraine is indispensable. A Russian-Ukrainian confrontation would make Bosnia look like a Sunday-school picnic. Moscow should be made to understand that any attempt to destabilize Ukraine — to say nothing of outright aggression — would have devastating consequences for the Russian-American relationship. Ukrainian stability is in the strategic interest of the United States."* ■

*"The independence of Ukraine is indispensable."*

*"Ukrainian stability is in the strategic interest of the United States."*

— Richard Nixon





# BREAD & SALT

## Mean Hospitality and Friendship in Ukraine

**President Kravchuk of Ukraine received a traditional Ukrainian Bread & Salt greeting, with a bouquet of flowers, when he arrived at Andrews Air Force Base in Washington, D.C. on March 3, 1994.**

**T**HE ANCIENT UKRAINIAN tradition of offering a guest bread and salt goes back a long way. Important and famous guests and relatives are offered a circular bread and salt by their Ukrainian hosts usually on a *rushnyk*, an embroidered ceremonial cloth. The first time I visited Ukraine in March-April 1976 I was offered bread and salt (*khubyn i sil'*) by my relatives in Chernivtsi, Bukovina. The protocol requires you, if you are a dignitary, to accept the gift in your hands and bow your head slightly in thanks, or make a gesture to kiss it, and then it may be handed back. Often the bread is broken by the guest, dipped in the salt and eaten. If it is a family gathering it may be eaten, put aside to be eaten later or taken home.

Although I felt a little awkward at receiving the bread and salt I knew they were offering a tradition stretching back thousands of years in Ukraine. The bread represents hospitality, the warmth of Ukrainian hospitality from the



rich black earth of Ukraine. Even Captain John Smith, the founder of Virginia, who visited Ukraine about 1600, remarked on the great hospitality he met in Ukraine after his escape from the Turks. The salt symbolizes friendship, an eternal friendship that will never go bad because salt is never corrupted by time.



**At *Sviata vercha* (holy supper) on Ukrainian Christmas Eve a trinity of *kolach* round bread forms the centerpiece of the dinner table. A *didukh* sheaf of wheat represents the spirit of the family's ancestors.**

## Bread and Salt: Hospitality and Friendship

Over two thousand years ago, in ancient Greece, bread and salt were offered to guests as a greeting. Ancient Ukraine, called Scythia in those days about 2,500 years ago, was a granary for Greece and it is possible that Plato, Aristotle and Socrates all ate bread made from wheat grown on the steppes of ancient Ukraine and its province of Crimea. Greek colonies such as Tyras, Chersones and Olbia dotted the Black Sea coast of Ukraine in ancient times.

This tradition also symbolizes the link of Ukraine with the roots of its Greek culture stretching back some 2,500 years. Even ancient Troy, according to some historians, did not fall in the 13th century B.C. because of the Trojan Horse and the smile of the beautiful Helen of Troy. Troy controlled the Dardanelles water passage and was taxing the ships carrying wheat sailing from Scythia-Ukraine across the Euxine (Black) Sea to ancient Greece. This may have been the cause of the Trojan War. What was the famous Trojan Horse which breached the walls of mighty Troy? According to some historians it may have been an earthquake that leveled the walls and allowed King Agamemnon, after a long siege, to capture the city.

Bread and wheat have always been important elements in Ukrainian life, culture and folklore. The decoration of bread became an art form for Ukrainian women. The dozens of varieties created amazed even the French writer Honore de Balzac who lived in Ukraine in Verkhovnia, near Kiev, on the Ukrainian estate of his wife Eva Hanska during the years 1847-1850. "Perhaps one day," wrote Balzac to a friend, "I will be able to repay you this friendly service when you come to Ukraine, this terrestrial paradise, where I marked 77 ways of preparing bread, which fact itself suggests the idea that the people are able to manipulate even the simplest things." Ukraine was the breadbasket of Europe.

Every major event and holiday in Ukrainian life has its special bread. For Christmas, for Easter, for Weddings and for Funerals, bread and wheat form the central traditions. At Christmas there is a large *kolach*, a round decorated or braided loaf or bread, as the centerpiece of the Christmas table. *kolo* means circle in Ukrainian and symbolizes eternity. There is also a *didukh* in the dining room which is a sheaf of wheat representing the spirit of the ancestors and the family tradition. Essential also at Christmas, or *Rizdvo* in Ukrainian, is the *kutia*, an ancient dish of wheat, poppy seed and honey which originated at the dawn of time in Ukraine and is the very first food eaten on Ukrainian Christmas Eve, January 6.

The braided eggbread or *Khlib* (bread) is available in



**Traditional Ukrainian braided egg bread.**

North America and is called *chalah* by the Jewish community. The *bublyk* of Ukraine, a sort of hard bread donut, originated in Eastern Europe, and according to New York tradition it came to the USA in the 1800s with Jewish immigrants from the city of Lviv in western Ukraine. Lviv was known as Lemberg to Austrians and Germans. In the United States it is called a bagel from the Austrian German word.

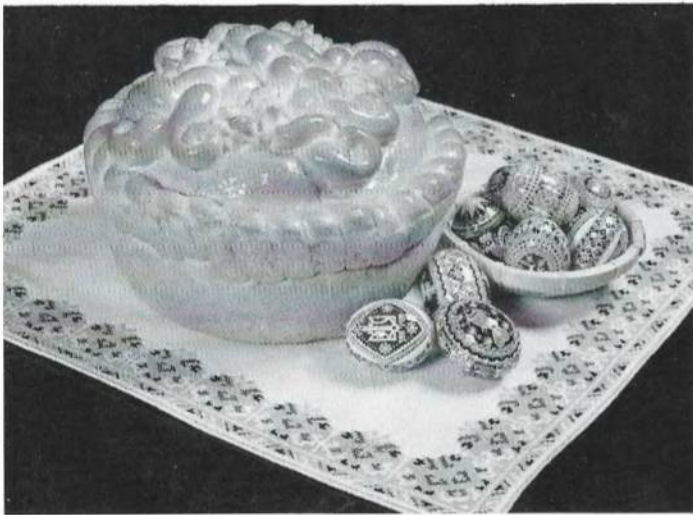
The croissant, the quintessential French bread, is said to have originated after the 1683 battle of Vienna where King Jan Sobieski of Poland and the Ukrainian Cossacks in his army helped to turn back the Ottoman Turkish Imperial army. A Ukrainian Cossack named Yuri Kulchytsky (Georg Kolschitzky) was the hero of the Battle of Vienna. He opened the first Viennese cafe or coffee house, the Blue



The Ukrainian *bublyk* (boo-blik) is a soft or hard bread donut known as a bagel in the USA.



Photos of the kolach, paska and korovai courtesy of Mary Stefura, *Ukrainian Bread Calendar 1991*.



The *paska* decorated bread is as traditional at Ukrainian *Velykden* (Easter) as the decorated *pysanky* Easter eggs.

The *korovai* is the traditional Ukrainian wedding bread and is decorated here with birds and flowers made of bread and a circle of *barvinok* (periwinkle).



Bottle Cafe, and sold the first crescent buns. The crescent is the symbol of the muslims and Islam and it is said that a Viennese baker who wanted to taste the victory over the infidel Turks baked the first crescents.

At Easter the *babka*, a tall sweet circular loaf sometimes topped with icing, or *paska* Easter bread is taken to church in the *paska* Easter basket to be blessed at dawn on Easter morning by the Ukrainian Orthodox or Ukrainian Catholic priest. It is as essential in the basket as the decorated *pysanka* Easter egg and colored *krashanka* hard boiled egg which will be eaten with other foods at breakfast. In the old days a very large basket was needed because all the food for Easter week had to be blessed.

At a funeral wake, *panakhya* in Ukrainian, there is a large *kolach*, plus small *kolachi* at each place setting. Ukraine is a huge country in Europe so its traditions vary because of its size but this tradition of small individual *kolachi* plus an apple for every person is common in the Bukovina region of western Ukraine. Wheat, it might be mentioned, is also a common design element on Ukrainian gravestones.

But it is the wedding, the most beautiful event in human life, that inspires the art of bread in Ukraine to reach its highest esthetic form. Ukrainian tradition demands a very large delicately decorated round loaf of bread not a wedding cake. It is remarkable how beautifully intricate designs of flowers and birds can be achieved by Ukrainian women who put all their love and skill into making a beautiful bread to complement the beauty of the bride.

Wheat comes out of the rich, black earth of Ukraine which was "the granary of Europe" before communism. It was Ukrainian varieties of wheat, especially Red Fife, in the mid 19th century which helped to establish Canada as the granary of the world. Golden wheat under the bright blue sky of Ukraine, according to popular tradition, has even been symbolized on the national flag of independent Ukraine which has a horizontal band of sky blue or azure over a band of golden yellow.

So if you are ever offered bread and salt by your hosts in Ukraine you will know that you are part of a European ceremony and tradition stretching back thousands of years.

A.G. ■



# UKRAINE

A Short History of the Name  
From 1187 A.D. to 1994

# УКРАЇНА

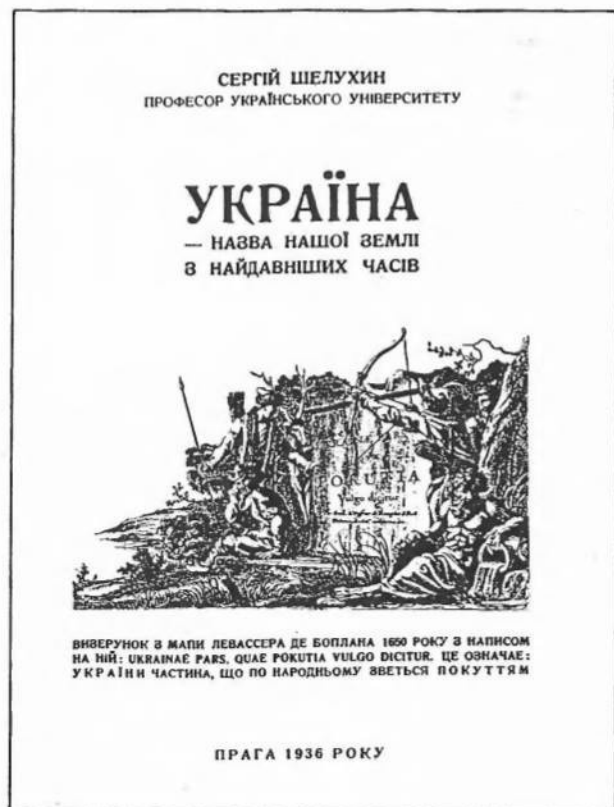




There is not, there never has been, there never could be a Ukrainian nationality. Ukraine—*oukraïna, okraïna*—in the Slav languages is exactly the equivalent of the word *mark, marche* (border) in the tongues of the West, and there has therefore been a Polish Ukraine, as also many others in divers times and places which were Russian. But the term Ukraine alone does not correspond to any entity, political, historical, or ethnical. Used in this way, it has no meaning, and in another way, applied to actual facts, it is an anachronism. In former days it was specially used of the Russian lands on the two sides of the lower Dnieper, which Lithuania ceded to Poland as related above. The Lithuanian State, after its union with Poland, kept a large measure of autonomy. It was therefore inevitable that the provinces ceded to Poland should claim the same privilege. The Polish government put itself in the wrong by refusing this legitimate claim. Revolts were the result. They were powerfully supported in the seventeenth century by the Cossacks of the neighbouring region, who possessed a strong military organization and advanced communal tendencies, and they succeeded in forming several autonomous States, of which the protectorate was often the subject of dispute between Poland, Muscovy,

### Famous Last Words...

This page from the book *Poland the Unknown* by the Polish writer K. Waliszewski (London: Heinemann, 1919) is a very good example of the kind of misinformation promoted against Ukraine.



The two major studies of the name Ukraine are *Ukraine: The Name of Our Land from the Earliest Times* by S. Shefukhin (Prague 1938), right, and *The Term and Name Ukraine*, by Jaroslav B. Rudnyckij (Winnipeg 1951).

Toronto-Scranton: Forum & Ukrainian Fraternal Assn, 1994

Copyright Andrew Gregorovich 1994.



# UKRAINE

A Short History of the Name  
From 1187 A.D. to 1994

# УКРАЇНА

by Andrew Gregorovich

**U**KRAINE, THE LAND and state of the Ukrainian nation, is the largest country in Europe by area, and one of the newest independent countries in the world. It is located in Eastern Europe North of the Black Sea between the Carpathian Mountains and the Don River. In ancient times it was known by several names such as Cimmeria (Conan the Barbarian was a Cimmerian). Alania, Antia, Roxolania, Amazonia (the legendary Amazon female warriors lived in Ukraine), Scythia, Sarmatia and finally, about 800 A.D., Rus!

During the medieval period (800-1240), Kiev, the present day capital of Ukraine, was the center of a powerful kingdom called Rus, or Ruthenia in Latin. Originally the name Rus applied to the area bounded by three cities on Ukrainian territory: Kiev, Chernihiv and Pereyaslav. As Rus grew, other lands came to be included with the original Rus. The word *Rus* is pronounced *roos* with a soft s (represented by the apostrophe for the soft mark, which we will dispense with) or like *nuce* in the word *truce*.

The origin of the name *Rus* has not yet been completely determined by scholars. However, we know it was used in the 800s because Byzantine treaties with Kiev in 860 include the name Rus. Theories about the name include the idea that the name *ruotsi* came from Scandinavia with the Viking (Varangian) invaders in the 9th century. Another view is that it came from the river Rus or Ros in Ukraine. Rus was used to designate both the land and the people. The people of the Rus Kingdom, originally the Slavic tribe of Poliany centered on Kiev, were called Rusyns, Rusichi, and Rusniaks. These names survived for Ukrainians in western Ukraine well into this century. Some historians have recently used the spelling *Rusian* (with one s) for the people of medieval Rus but it is too easily confused with today's name *Russian*.



Old maps of the western area around Lviv also often carried the names *Chervona* or *Red Rus* and, North of it into Belarus, *Chorna* or *Black Rus*. Sometimes these were mis-translated into English as *Red Russia* and *Black Russia* although they were never Russian. These names merely indicated a relationship with ancient Rus. *Belarus* or *White Rus*' (formerly *Belorussia* or *White Russia*) is the name of a separate Slavic nation north of Ukraine. It should be mentioned that the name *Roxolani* used on Ukrainian territory probably came from *rukhs-alans* meaning "light Alans."

# Україна

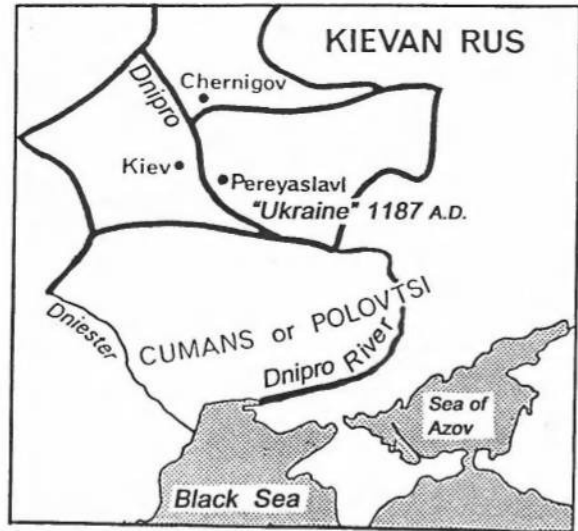
## Ukraine Name First Used in 1187 A.D.

It was in the year 1187 that the historical chronicles first used the name *Ukraine* for the territory of Rus which is South of Kiev. The Chronicler wrote that when *Kniaz* (King) *Vladimir Hlibovich* of *Pereyaslav* died, "Ukraine mourned for him greatly."

в нем же Украина много постана ❖

The origin of the name *Ukraine* (*Ukraina*, pronounced oo-kra-yee-na in Ukrainian) has been derived by scholars from the Slavic languages. The word *kraina* in Ukrainian means simply "country" and *kraiaty* means "to cut off" as, for example, a piece of land. Some scholars find the origin of the name *Ukraine* in these words.

The most probable origin for the name *Ukraine* is *borderland* since "u kraina" and "v kraina" means *at the edge* or *border of the country* in Ukrainian.



It appears that in its first known use in the year 1187 in the *Ipatievskia Chronicle* it was used to denote the southern borderland area of *Kievan Rus*. It was not the borderland of *Moscovy-Russia* nor of *Poland* as has sometimes been suggested. Later the free *Cossacks*, the *Zaporozhians*, who established their powerful army and fortresses on the lower *Dnipro River* (the northern border of the *Crimean Tatars* and the *Turkish Empire*), strengthened the idea of *Ukraine* as the borderland.

The Russian word *okraina* denotes borderland but 17th century maps clearly shown both *Ukraina* and *Vkraina* for *Ukraine* as well as the Russian word *okraina* for borderland in southern *Moscovy-Russia* on the same map. *Ukraine* first lost the meaning "borderland" about 800 years ago to become a proper name for the territory which was part of the heart of the medieval state of *Rus*. In 1213 the historical chronicle uses the phrase "all *Ukraine*" in relation to *King Danylo* which indicates a definite geographical if not political territory.

## A Concise Definition of Ukraine

**U.kraine** (yoo kraine), *n.* An independent country in central and eastern Europe north of the Black Sea. The name *Ukraine* is from the Ukrainian word *УКРАЇНА* (*Ukraina*) first used in historical chronicles in 1187 A.D. and in English in 1651. Its origin is from the Ukrainian *u krai* meaning on the edge or border (*ukraina* = borderland) or *kraina* meaning country. *Ukraine* is a rich agricultural region and a highly industrialized country of 52,239,000 (1993 est.) of about 223,000 sq. miles. (608,000 sq. km.) making it the largest country in Europe by territory. Consists of 25 regions (*oblasts*) including *Kiev*, *Odessa*, *Crimea*, *Kharkiv*, *Lviv*, *Poltava*, etc. Capital: *Kiev* with 2,700,000 pop. (*Kyiv* in Ukrainian; pronounced *Kay-yew*). Official name: *Ukraine*. *Great Ukraine* (*Velyka Ukraina*) is the name of central and eastern *Ukraine*. *Left Bank Ukraine*: area east of the *Dnipro* (*Dnieper*) *River*; *Right Bank Ukraine*: area west of the *Dnipro River*. The correct normal usage for *Ukraine* in English is without the definite article *the*.

**U.krain.i.an** (yoo krain e an), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to *Ukraine*, its people, or their language. ---*n.* 2. A native or inhabitant of *Ukraine* (1732) *n.* 3. The second largest Slavic language, related to *Polish* and *Russian*, which uses the *Cyrillic* alphabet developed from *Greek*. *n.* 4. Also formerly called *Ruthene*, *Ruthenian*, *Rusin*, *Rusyn*, *Rusinian*, *Rusich*, *Rusniak*, *Cossack*, *Kozak*, *Malo-Russian*, *Little Russian* (derogatory & obsolete), and *Carpatho-Rusin*.

**Vkra.i.na.** *n.* 1. Variant spelling of *Ukraine*. 2. Other variations are: *Ukraina*, *Vkraina*, *Vkrainia*, *Ukrainia*, *Ukrane*, *Uckrania*, *Ukrain*, *Ukraine*, *Ucrane* and *Urkran*. 3. Old names for the territory of *Ukraine* include: *Ancient*: *Cimmeria*, *Scythia*, *Sarmatia*, *Roxolania*, *Alania*, *Amazonia*, *Antia*. *Medieval* names: *Rus*, *Kievan Rus*, *Ruce*. *Seventeenth century* names: *Cossackia*, *Land of the Cossacks*, *Hetmanate*, *Taurica Chersonesus*. A.G. ■









The first map with the name Ukraine in the title frame was engraved by Hondius (Danzig 1648) for Beauplan's *Delineatio Generalis* general map of Ukraine. Guillaume Le Vasseur Sieur de Beauplan from France was a military engineer and cartographer who spent seventeen years (1630-1647) in Ukraine. His maps were extremely detailed and highly accurate at the time. For over a century his maps formed the foundation of all major maps of Ukraine.

The name *Ukraine* was first used to denote a part of the Kievan Rus Kingdom a half a century before the Mongol-Tatar armies founded by Genghis Khan destroyed Kiev in 1240 A.D. So the use of *Rus* and *Ukraine* overlapped by half a century. Since the 1600s some historians have used the term *Rus-Ukraine* for the medieval state founded about 800 A.D. with its capital in Kiev. This is in contrast to the equivalent term *Moscovy-Russia* for the state which grew in the North, much later after Moscow was founded in 1147. When Kiev was destroyed by the Mongols the name *Rus* went westward to the Ukrainian territory of Halych-Volynia not eastward to Vladimir-Suzdal (Russia) and thus it has survived in Transcarpathian Rus (Carpatho-Ukraine) to the present day.

As the power of Moscow grew and that of Kiev diminished, the Tsars of Moscow slowly built their empire by acquiring the former territories of Kievan-Rus' and laying claim to the name *Rus* which eventually came down to us in the form *Rossia* or *Russia* in English. It was Tsar Peter "the Great" who officially changed the name of the state from *Moscovy* to the Russian Empire in 1713 and 1721. *Rus* then, is not the same as modern Russia. Russians today call themselves by the form of the name *Russkii* meaning "belonging to Rus" rather than a noun such as *Rusyn* which Ukrainians used in the Austrian Empire until 1918.

### Name Ukraine on Maps

The first printed map which included the name Ukraine (VKRAINA) was *Magni Ducatus Lithuaniae* prepared in 1595 and printed in Amsterdam in 1613 by Willem Blaeu. In the bottom right corner of the map is the Latin text: *Volynia Ulterior quae tum VKRAINA tum Nis ab aliis vocitatur* meaning "Outer Volynia, which is sometimes called UKRAINE, and sometimes the Flatland (or Steppe)." It should be mentioned that Professor Shelukhin in his large work on the name *Ukraina* (Prague 1936) reproduces a map on page 165 with UCKRANIA which he claims is from 1580. This map was actually printed in the 18th century.

Ukraine, with its boundaries clearly marked, appeared on a great many maps in the 17th and 18th centuries. The first map to use Ukraine in the title was *Delineatio Generalis Camporum Desertorum vulgo Ukraina*, by Guillaume de Beauplan (Danzig 1648). His French map *Carte d'ukranie* (Rouen 1661) was intended to be included in his famous book *Description of Ukraine*. Two beautifully detailed and accurate maps of Beauplan's, although his name did not appear on them, were *Typus Generalis Vkrainae* (Amsterdam: Jansson, 1657-62) and *Typus Generalis Ukrainae* (Oxford, England: Moses Pitt, 1680).

### Ukraine: Land of the Cossacks

Many maps in the 17th and 18th centuries established the name "Ukraine The Land of the Cossacks" on the country of that time. The first known map to describe Ukraine as the *Land of the Cossacks* was by the French cartographer Sanson who put UKRAINE PAYS DES COSAQUES on his *Tartarie Europeenne* (Paris 1665). In 1674 he also published *La Russie Noire . . . Vulgairement Connue sous le Nom d'VKRAINE OU PAYS DES COSAQUES* (Paris). This means "Black Russia . . . commonly known under the name of UKRAINE or the LAND OF THE COSSACKS."





ABOVE: Ukrainian Cossack leaders surround the cartouche of the map *Typus Generalis Ukrainae* based on Beuplan first published by Jan Jansson in 1657 or 1659 with the spelling *Vkrainae* and reprinted 1680 by Moses Pitt in Oxford, England.  
 BELOW: "Ukraine which is the Land of the Cossacks." The beautiful 1710 map in Latin published by Homann in Nurnberg. The spelling *Vkrania* was also used on other maps in the 18th century.





One of the most beautiful maps was J.B. Homann's *VKRANIA quae et TERRA COSACCORUM* (Nuremberg 1710), the Latin title meaning "VKRANIA which is the LAND OF THE COSSACKS." Christoph Weigel published the map *Ukrania seu Cosacorum* (Nuremberg early 1700s) meaning "Ukrania or Cossackia." The English cartographer Thomas Jefferys put the phrase UKRAIN LAND OF THE OLD COSSACKS on several of his maps. There seems to be no map which calls Russia the land of the Cossacks.



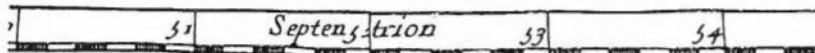
Ukrain Land of the Old Cossacks. Enlarged detail from a map by Thomas Bowen, London, 1729. T. Jefferys used the same title.

Maps by J. Blaeu, P. van der Aa (*UKRAINE Grand Pays de la RUSSIE ROUGE*, Leiden 1729); F. Santini, M. Seutter, H. Du Sauzet (*DESCRIPTIO UKRANIAE*, Amsterdam 1735); M. Seutter and T. Lotter *Amplissima UCRAINIAE Regio*, (Augsburg mid 1700s); Robert de Vaugondy (Ukrayne); and F. de Wit (*VKRAINIA*) all showed Ukraine prominently. J. Blaeu's *Ukrainae Pars quae Kiovia Palatinatus*, a Beauplan map, was published in Amsterdam in his *Atlas Maior*, 1658-72. Map titles above are in italics and regular type is used for names appearing on maps. Many of these maps have been published in *FORUM* magazine.

It was the rise of the powerful Cossack army in Ukraine, known as the Zaporozhian Kozak Host, which popularized the name Ukraine throughout Europe in the 17th century. There are hundreds of English, Dutch, French, German, Austrian and Italian maps from 1613 to 1800 with the name Ukraine prominently used in a variety of spellings.



The German "History of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Cossacks" by J.C. Engel, 1796.



RIGHT: A French map title from 1674 published by Sanson in Paris. It concludes with the lines "Commonly Known under the Name of VKRAINE or the LAND OF THE COSSACKS."

LA RUSSIE NOIRE ou POLONOISE  
qui Comprend les PROVINCES  
DE LA RUSSIE NOIRE de VOLHYNIE et de PODOLIE  
divisées en leurs Palatinats  
Vulgairement Connues sous le Nom  
D'UKRAINE ou PAYS DES COSAQUES

Par les S<sup>r</sup>s SANSONS  
1674.



England's first reference to Ukraine apparently was in the newspaper *Mercurius Politicus* of London for July 3-10, 1651. The text reads: ". . . Prince Ratzwil from Littaw is falne into the Cossacks Country, called Ukrain, and hath taken the chief city thereof called Kiew."

Edward Brown in a 1672 book *A Discourse . . . of the Cossacks*, published in London wrote: "Although *Ukraine* be one of the most remote Regions of *Europe*, and the *Cossackian* name very Modern: yet hath that Countrey been of late the Stage of *Glorious Actions*, and the Inhabitants have acquitted themselves with as great Valour in Martial Affairs, as any Nation whatsoever . . ." The original book which Brown translated from French was *Histoire de la Guerres des Cosaques contre la Pologne*, by Pierre Chevalier (Paris 1663).

ful, and so is Russia (i.e. Western Ukraine – A.G.) and Podolia, and if the earth be never so little cultivated, it produceth all sort of grain so plentifully, that the inhabitants know not for the most part what to do with it."

The famous French philosopher Voltaire in his book *The History of Charles XII* (London 1732) wrote: "*Ukrania* has always inspired to be free; but being surrounded by Moscovy, the dominions of the Grand Signior, and Poland, it has ever been obliged to seek for a protector, and consequently a master, in one of those three States" (p.165-6) Voltaire also said that Hetman Mazepa's growing influence "obliged the Czar to make him Prince of *Ukrania*" (p.166).

The people of Ukraine were usually called Cossacks by writers but Voltaire seems to have been the first to use the

A  
DISCOURSE  
OF THE  
*Original, Countrey, Manners,  
Government and Religion*  
OF THE  
COSSACKS,  
With another of the Precopian  
TARTARS.  
And the HISTORY of the  
WARS of the COSSACKS  
AGAINST  
POLAND.

London, Printed by T. N. for Helms Kew, at the  
Signe of the Ship in the Upper Part of the  
New Exchange. 1672.



Although *Ukraine* be one of the most remote Regions of *Europe*, and the *Cossackian* name very Modern; yet hath that Countrey been of late the Stage of *Glorious Actions*, and the Inhabitants have acquitted themselves with as great Valour

### Chevalier's 1663 Account of Ukraine

"The Countrey Inhabited by the *Cossacks* is called *Ukrain*, which signifies the Frontier; it extends itself beyond *Volhinia* and *Podolia*, and maketh a part of the Palatinates of *Kievia* and *Braclaw*. Some years since they made themselves master of these Provinces, and of part of *Black Russia* (*Western Ukraine and Belarus – A.G.*), which they have been forced to quit. This Countrey lieth between the 51 and 48 degrees of Latitude, below which there is nothing but desert Plains as far as the *Black Sea*, which on one hand are extended to the *Danube*, and on the other to *Palus Maeotis* (*Sea of Azov – A.G.*), the grass of which Countrey groweth to an incredible length. *Ukrain* is very fruit-

ful, and so is Russia (i.e. Western Ukraine – A.G.) and Podolia, and if the earth be never so little cultivated, it produceth all sort of grain so plentifully, that the inhabitants know not for the most part what to do with it."

word Ukrainian in English: His reference to "The *Ukrainians*" (p.166) is the first use of the name Ukrainian in the English language known to this writer. The Swede Philip von Strahlenberg also used the word *Ukrainians* in his book *An Historico-Geographical Description of the North and Eastern Parts of Europe and Asia* (London, 1738): "The *Scythian* and *Magogean* Names being common to several Nations, who have had their Proper Names besides, is agreeable to what is practiced, in our Times. For thus the *Malorosiskian Cossacks*, in . . . *Ukraine*, or *Lesser Russia* . . . have properly two Names, viz. *Ukrainians* and *Cossacks*, and are, however, in general, called *Cosacks* . . ." (p.43).



ment. cantons, that  
 lie near the ... neither plant nor  
 sow, lest the *Tartars* of *Bougiac*, *Precop*, and  
*Moldavia*, who subsist by robbery, should carry  
 off their harvests.

*Ukrania* has always aspired to be free; but  
 being surrounded by *Moscovy*, the dominions  
 of the Grand Signior, and *Poland*, it has ever

M 3 been

Pages from Voltaire's History of Charles XII King of  
 Sweden (London: C. Davis, 1732.)

ABOVE: The famous quotation "Ukraine has always  
 aspired to be free."

BELOW: The first known use of the word Ukrainian  
 (Ukrainians) in the English language.

166 *The HISTORY of* BOOK IV.

been obliged to seek for a protector, and consequently a master, in one of those three States. 'Twas first put under the protection of *Poland*, which carried it over them with too high a hand; they then applied to the *Moscovite*, who governed them as slaves, as much as possible. The *Ukrainians* had the privilege at first of chusing a Prince under the name of General, but they were soon after deprived of this right, and the General nominated by the court of *Moscow*.

This Place was then filled by a Prince  
 named *Mazeppa*, born



Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky of the Zaporozhian  
 Cossacks in 1648 won the independence of Ukraine from  
 Poland and used the name Ukraine for his state. In this  
 1651 portrait he is called Duke of the Ukrainian  
 (Ukraynen) people (plebis).

XXI. THE *Scythian* and *Magogean* Names being common to  
 several Nations, who have had their Proper Names besides, is  
 agreeable to what is practised, in our Times. For thus the *Ma-*  
*lorofiskian* *Cossacks*, in the *Ukraine*, or *Lesser Russia*, who are dis-  
 tinguished into *Burghers* and *Cossacks*, have properly two Names,  
*viz.* *Ukrainians* and *Cossacks*, and are, however, in general, called  
*Cossacks*, which, strictly speaking, belongs not to the *Burghers*,  
 because they are not inrolled under the Standard. The *Usbecks*,  
 likewise, are distinguish'd into *Bucharian Burghers* or *Uljajeti*

The passage is from the book *An Historico-Geographical Description of the North and Eastern Parts of Europe  
 and Asia*, by Philip John von Strahlenberg. London: 1738. It says the people of Ukraine "have properly two  
 Names" these are "Ukrainians and Cossacks" but are generally called *Cossacks*.



## Little Russia

From 1654 the Moscovite (Russian) Imperial government increased its hold over Ukraine's territory, history and heritage and introduced as official usage in that year "Malorussia" or "Little Russia." This was actually an old ecclesiastical term *Mikra Rusia* (Little Rus) from the 14th century. The Patriarch of Constantinople about 1300 established the title *Metropolitan of Little Rus* for the territory of Volynia, Kholm, Peremyshl, Lutsk and Turov.

Lancelot Lawton, the English historian, explained the relationship between Great Russia and Little Russia very well: "The designation 'Great Russia' is applied by Russians to the territory where they live, and that of 'Little Russia' to the territory where the Ukrainians live. Frequently it is intended that the comparison which these terms imply should be derogatory to the Ukrainians.

"Actually, the designations 'Great Rus' and 'Little Rus' are of Byzantine origin. In 1299, when Maxim, the Metropolitan of Kiev, left for Vladimir, and later, when his successor Peter removed to Moscow, the Patriarch of Constantinople, and also the Byzantine Emperor, began to refer to the Metropolia of Kiev as 'Little Rus.' According to Greek understanding, 'Little Rus' meant 'Rus Proper' as distinct from 'Great Rus' which comprised outlying territories."

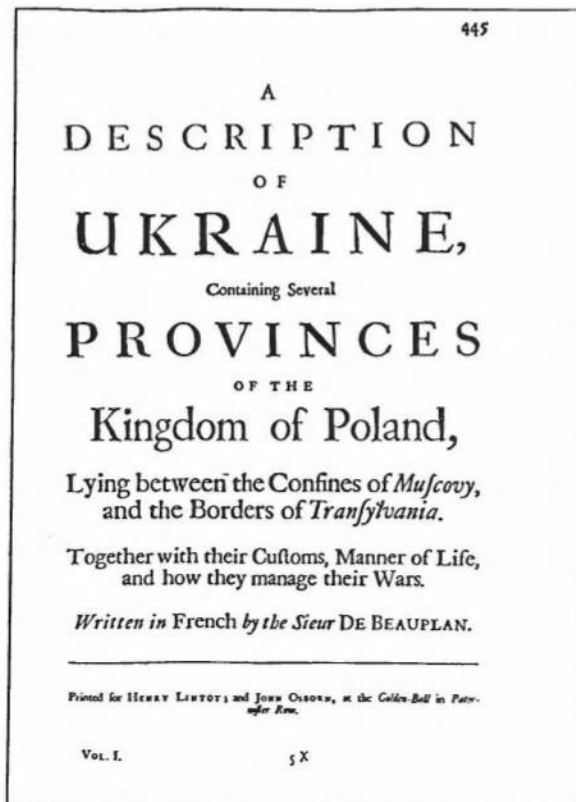
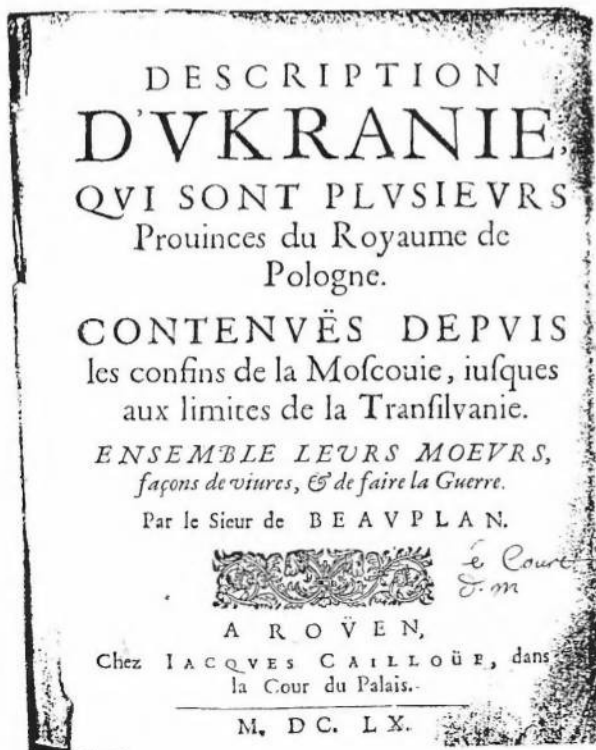
In 1335 Duke Yuri II called himself *Dux Russiae Minoris*. Moscow adopted Little Russia as a new political term to designate all Ukraine. Actually the "Little Russians" or Ukrainians are a taller people physically than the so-called "Great" Russians. Today *Maloros* or *Little Russians* is unacceptable for Ukrainians and is only used as a derogatory term for Ukrainians who have been russified. The term *Great Russian*, meaning Russian, is obsolete and meaningless today.

Survival and the spread of the term Ukraine can be traced to two great names. In the early 1600s the French military engineer and cartographer Guillaume Le Vasseur Sieur de Beauplan made the first survey and created the first definitive maps of Ukraine. His 1648 map *Delineatio . . . Ukraina* was copied by many cartographers and printed in many versions for more than a century. He also published a book *Description de l'Ukraine* (*Description of Ukraine*, Rouen 1660) which appeared in many European languages including English. Incidentally, in the 1500s Ukrainian students at the Sorbonne University in Paris were registered in Latin as "natio Ruthena de Ucraina."

By the end of the 18th century the Russian Imperial Government had effectively eliminated the name Ukraine from official international usage as well as every vestige of autonomy although Russia in 1654 had fully guaranteed autonomy to Ukraine. The name *Ukraina* or Ukraine survived through the 19th century in the nation's memory both in its epic songs and the immortal poetry of a great poet.

Under Russian autocracy and censorship the name Ukraine was slowly disappearing except in folk songs. It was a genius in the person of the great poet Taras Shevchenko who resurrected the old name Ukraine and re-established its popularity among the common people through his book of poetry *Kobzar* (Minstrel) published in 1840. It is interesting that he called the people *Kozaks* (Cossacks) and never used *Ukrainians*.

BELOW: Beauplan's famous *Description of Ukraine* in French (Rouen 1660) and English (early 1700s).







Taras Shevchenko

As the national poet of Ukraine Shevchenko, in his *Kobzar*, established the name Ukraine on such a firm foundation that in this past century it has survived all Russian attempts to eradicate it and has replaced all other names including "Little Russia" "South Russia" "New Russia" and "West Russia" used by the Russian government and "Ruthenia" used by the Austrian Empire.

Україна

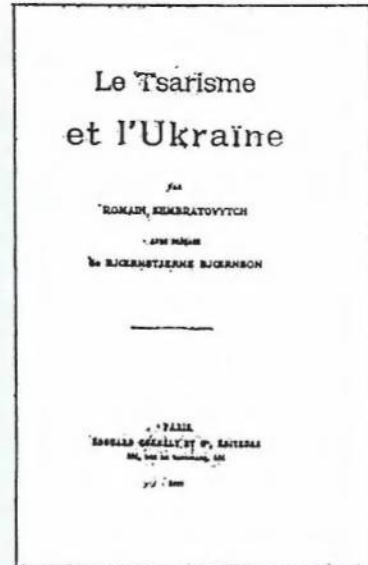
Word Ukraine (Ukraina) written by Taras Shevchenko on March 16, 1858. From his *Bilsha Knyzhka*, poem to A.O. Kozachkovsky.

### III.

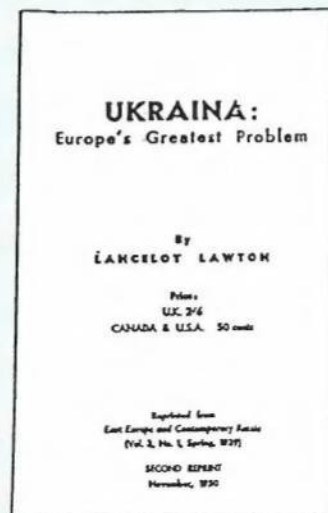
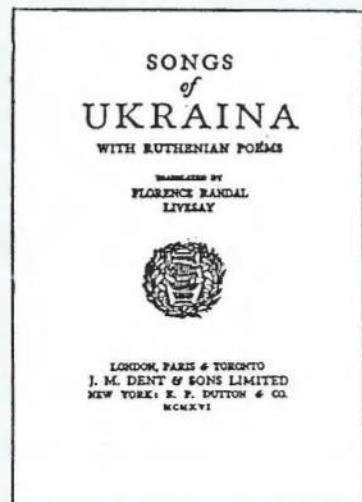
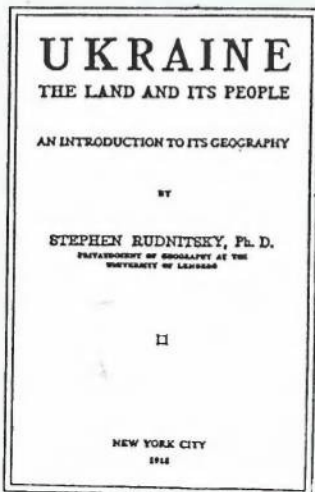
Мені однаково ли буде  
Зжити в Україні чи ні.  
Чи ото згадає ли забуде  
Мене в снігу напушини  
Однаково вистівко мені.  
Въ неволи виривъ моє гущини,  
И поплаканий своїми  
Въ неволи тилуги умиру  
И все в собою забери  
Малого смеду не похину  
На нашім славітій Україні  
На нашім не своїм землі.  
И не пам'яті батівко ех синомъ  
Нежакис синові моліб  
Моліб ину за Україну  
Цого залугилъ коліб.  
Мені однаково ли буде  
Той сирі молити в ли ні...  
Та ли однаково мені  
Якъ Україну вати моде  
Приплати лухави и в огни  
И окридену чо збудитъ,  
Все ли однаково мені.

RIGHT: Shevchenko's poem "It is all the same to me," with Ukraine appearing four times (lines 2, 11, 15, 20). He used *Vkraina*, *Ukraina* and *ukraina*. Reproduced original size from *Bilsha Knyzhka*.





Since 1660 the name Ukraine has appeared in the titles of many books and journals. Center is the famous booklet *Independent Ukraine*, by Mykola Mikhnovsky (1873-1924) published by the Revolutionary Ukrainian Party in Lviv, 1900, calling for the independence of Ukraine. From top left: journals entitled *Ukraine* edited by M. Hrushevsky and E. Borschak (Paris). Examples of French (1907) and German (1915) books.





At the dawn of the 20th century the submerged nationalities of Europe began to emerge from the shadows of the Empires and Ukraine was among them. In 1917, during the revolution sweeping Eastern Europe Ukraine declared its existence and independence under the official name *Ukrainska Narodna Respublika* (Ukrainian National Republic). The Russian Bolsheviks sponsored a competing government which emerged in the USSR as the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. From 1920 to 1991 the Ukrainian SSR was an internationally recognized political entity. In 1945 the Ukrainian SSR became a charter member of the United Nations and legally, according to international law, an independent state. In fact, however, it was tightly ruled by the totalitarian Kremlin in Moscow. On August 25, 1991 the Ukrainian SSR disappeared into history and a new, truly independent state emerged which was officially named UKRAINE.

When Ukrainian immigrants came to Canada and the United States in the late 1800s they generally identified themselves by the province they came from such as Bukovina or Galicia or by old regional names such as Lemko, Boyko, Rusin, Rusyn, Rusniak, and Ruthene. Some of them even used the official government terms "Ruthenian" and "Little Russian" or the word *tuteshny*, meaning simply "from here." Others used the church designations Greek Catholic or Greek Orthodox to describe themselves although they were actually Ukrainian Catholic or Ukrainian Orthodox and not Greek at all.

Much of the confusion over the name Ukraine and the names for the Ukrainian people are due to the ignorance of the people themselves who had been deprived of knowledge of their national heritage. More was probably due to the intentional disinformation over the centuries of the

Russian government and Polish authorities who denied the existence of a separate Ukrainian nation. Two examples may be offered:

The Russian Minister of the Interior, Count Peter Valuyev, in 1863 declared: "There is not, there never has been and there never could be a Ukrainian language." He used the term *malorossiiski* for Ukrainian. In 1919, an entire year after Ukraine had declared its independence on January 22, 1918, the Polish historian K. Waliszewski published his book *Poland the Unknown* in which he stated "There is not, there never has been, there never could be a Ukrainian nationality."

Some Americans and Canadians to this day are still puzzled where all the Galicians and Bukovinians, Ruthenians, Rusyns, Lemkos, and Boykos of the early 1900s disappeared. What happened is that almost all of them recognized that their language, culture and heritage were Ukrainian and have now identified themselves with the two million Ukrainian Canadians and Ukrainian Americans.

Perhaps Bedwin Sands writing in 1914 expressed it best. He said: Ukraine is a very vast, very fertile, and very beautiful country that does not exist. The name does not appear upon any modern English map. It is not recognized by diplomats; it was banned by Russians and Austrians alike. But, ladies and gentlemen, the word (Ukraine) does exist, buried in the hearts of nearly 36,000,000 people – and what is more alive than the thoughts of 36,000,000 people?

Today independent Ukraine, with 52 million people and the largest territory of any country in Europe, has taken its proper place on the map of Europe. The centuries long dream of her people has finally been fulfilled; the most beautiful word in the Ukrainian language now appears on all maps of the world: UKRAINE



A first day cover with a stamp honoring the trident state emblem and the national flag of independent Ukraine.



# Ukraine or “the Ukraine”?

by Andrew Gregorovich

**T**HE NAME UKRAINE, which first appeared in the historical chronicles in 1187, has been common in the English language for almost 350 years. In the earliest years it appeared without the definite article “the” but in this century the definite article increasingly preceded the name Ukraine.

First of all we might note that the Ukrainian language has no articles so this is not a factor except indirectly. The reason for this is that many Ukrainian immigrant scholars, due to their imperfect knowledge of English, used the form “the Ukraine” in their books thus helping to perpetuate this usage.

Does English grammar require the definite article *the* before Ukraine? Ukraine is the name of an independent country. There are only two groups of countries which require the article in English: Those with plural names such as the United States or the Netherlands. The others have names with adjectival or compound forms which require the article, such as the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada, or the Ukrainian SSR.

English grammar does not require a definite article before the names of singular countries such as England, Canada or Ukraine.

Geographical regions such as the Arctic, the Atlantic, the North, the West, and the prairies all require the definite article, but these are not countries. Since 1917 Ukraine has had very definite borders so it cannot be regarded as merely a region. Some people have mistakenly thought that Ukraine is a general word meaning “the borderland,” “the steppes” or “the prairies,” which would require the article. A few neanderthal writers in the past have even promoted “the Ukraine” to reflect the original meaning “the borderland” in order to diminish the international political stature of Ukraine. They betrayed their ignorance of Ukraine, or their bias against it, with this usage. See for example, the view of Robert O. Grover in the *U.S. News & World Report* (Dec. 9, 1991).

Is there any other reason to use the definite article in English with Ukraine? Usage has been suggested as a reason but this cannot be accepted today since the majority of books and newspapers do not use it.

For example, the authoritative five volume *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* edited by Danylo Struk and published by the University of Toronto Press does not use it. The article is not used by such prominent publications as *The Ukrainian Quarterly* (New York), *Ukrainian Review* (London, England), *Forum Ukrainian Review* (Scranton, Pa.),

*Ukrainian Voice* (Winnipeg), *Ukrainian Echo* (Toronto), *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* (Toronto), *Ukrainian News* (Edmonton) or *News From Ukraine* (Kiev). In fact, today there is no Ukrainian periodical in English which uses the article although *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* once forced it on scholarly contributors.

But what about the regular daily press in the USA, Canada and England? Even *The New York Times* (which once required it in its *Style Guide*) does not use it now. Neither do *The Times* (London), *The Economist* (London), *Washington Post*, *TIME*, *Newsweek* or *Macleans*. News services such as Canadian Press, Reuters, CNN and Associated Press do not use the article. When the December 1991 referendum confirmed the independence of Ukraine the White House in Washington, D.C. officially announced that it would discontinue use of the definite article before the name Ukraine.

Even the computer age has ruled that “the” Ukraine is wrong in English. *Gram•mat•ik*, the very popular grammar and style checker for computers by Reference Software International of San Francisco, uses Ukraine without the article and labels “the Ukraine” as a mistake of grammar.

There appears to be virtually no grammatical or logical reason to use the definite article before the name Ukraine. But it is still encountered occasionally because of habit or because the writer is careless or ignorant about Ukraine. Sir Bernard Pares the eminent English historian of Russia suggested that “the Ukraine” came from French usage. We say *la France*, *le Canada* and *l’Ukraine* in French but not ‘the France,’ ‘the Canada’ or ‘the Ukraine’ in the English language. The definite article *the* does not add anything to the meaning or clarity when used before the proper noun Ukraine.

Now, the exception to the rule. Yes, it is possible for “the Ukraine” to be correct in English but it is a very rare usage in apposition to contrast the past with the present. For example, one could correctly say, “The America of George Washington is not the America of Bill Clinton” as well as “The Ukraine of Shevchenko is not the Ukraine of Kravchuk.”

We may conclude then, that the use of the definite article in English before the name Ukraine is awkward, incorrect and superfluous. Writers who care about good style in their English grammar and the correctness of their language will always avoid the use of “the Ukraine” and use only the simpler and correct “Ukraine.” ■



# Bibliography of the Names Ukraine and Rus

*Ukraine, Rus', Russia and Muscovy: A Selected Bibliography of the Names*, by Andrew Gregorovich. Toronto: New Review Books, 1971. 24 p. This is the most complete bibliography on the subject.

Chirovsky, Nicholas L. Fr. The Name. In his: *Old Ukraine*. Madison, N.J.: Florham Park Press, 1963. p. 1-4.

*Etymolohichnyi Slovnyk Litopysnykh Heohrafichnykh Nazv Pivdennoi Rusi*. Kiev 1985. Ukraina p. 165-167, Rus p. 117-124.

Fedortchouk, Yaroslav. *Memorandum on the Ukrainian Question in its National Aspect*. London: Francis Griffiths, 1914. 44 p.

## UKRAINE, RUS' RUSSIA and MUSCOVY

A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE NAMES

ANDREW GREGOROVICH  
Scarborough College Library  
University of Toronto

1971

Toronto New Review Books Canada

Gregorovich, Andrew

*Magni Ducatus Lithuaniae 1613: First Map With the Name Ukraine*. Medieval Name Ukraine is 800 Years Old. *Forum: A Ukrainian Review* (Scranton, Pa.) No. 69, Spring 1987, p. 18-19, map.

Gregorovich, Andrew

*Mapography of Ukraine*. The Second Bohdan Krawciw Memorial Lecture, Harvard University, Ukrainian Research Institute, Cambridge Mass., May 5, 1978. 8 p.

Gregorovich, Andrew

*Ukraina Yaka ye Zemleyu Kozakiv 1712-1714*. *Ukraina* (Kyiv) No. 38, 1992. p. 18-19 illus. About Homann's *Vkrania quae et Terra Cosaccorum*.

Illarion, Metropolitan. *Nashi Nazvy: Rus', Ukraina, Malorosiya*. In his: *Istoriya Ukrainskoyi Literatury Movy*. Winnipeg: Nasha kultura, 1949. p. 37-44.

Ipatievskia Letopis. *Polnoe Sobranie Russkikh Litopisei*, Tom 2. S. Peterburg: A. Aleksandrov, 1908. column 653.

Knysh, George. *Rus and Ukraine in Medieval Times*. Winnipeg: Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada, 1991.

Origin of Name "Ukraina." *Ukrainian Weekly*, December 5, 1942, p. 2.

*The Oxford English Dictionary*. 2nd ed. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1989. vol. 17, p. 811. Definitions for *Ukrainer and Ukrainian*, weak and some inaccuracies.

*Radyanska Entsyklopediya Istorii Ukraini*. Kyiv: 1972. See volume 4: Ukraina p. 323-4, Rusyn p. 37, Rus' p. 38 and Rosiya p. 30.

Rudnyckyj, J.B. *The Term and Name 'Ukraine'*. Winnipeg: Ukrain's'ka Knyharnia, 1951. 131 p. A major study in Ukrainian.

Sands, Bedwin (George Raffalovich). *The Ukraine: Reprint of a lecture delivered on Ukrainian history and present day political problems*. London: Francis Griffiths, 1914. 71, viii p. illus.

Shelukhin, Serhiy. *Ukraina — Nazva Nashoi Zemli z Naidavnishykh Chasiv*. Praha 1936; Drohobych: Beskyd, 1992. 248 p. illus. A major study.

Shevelov, George Y. *The Name Ukrajina 'Ukraine' In his Teasers and Appeasers*. Munchen: W. Fink Verlag, 1971. p. 199-206.

Strahlenberg, Philip John von. *An Historico-Geographical Description of the North and Eastern Parts of Europe and Asia*. London: 1738.

Tatishchev, V.N. *Russia ili kak nine zovut Rossia*. In his: *Izbrannie Trudi po Geografii Rossia*. Moskva: Gosud. Izdvo Geog. Lit, 1950. p. 106-137.

Toynbee, Arnold *The New Europe*. London: J.M. Dent, 1915. *The Ukraine: A Problem in Nationality*, p. 75-85.

Vernadsky, George. *The Mongols and Russia*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1953, p. 233-9.

Wasliszewski, K. *Poland the Unknown*. London: Heinemann, 1919.

Zaprudnik, Jan. *Belarus: At a Crossroads in History*. Boulder, Col.: Westview Press, 1992. *The Name: Rus', Belaya Rus', Belarus* p. 1-3. ■





# BOOKMARK

The World of Books  
and Writers.  
Reviews, News and Notes of  
New, Recent and Old Books  
and their Authors.

Available through your local or  
Ukrainian Book Stores.

**UKRAINE: A TOURIST GUIDE.**  
Compiled by Osyp Zinkewych and  
Volodymyr Hula. Translated and  
edited by Marta D. Olynyk. Kyiv: Bal-  
timore: Smoloskyp Publishers, 1993.  
440 p. illus. (some col.), maps. ISBN:  
0-914834932 \$30.00 Smoloskyp Pub-  
lishers, P.O. Box 561, Ellicott City,  
MD USA 21043 Telephone: (301)  
461-1764

In March 1976 when I visited Ukraine for the very first time I requested a special meeting with the Minister of Tourism of Ukraine because I had an idea. As Editor of FORUM I had found there was virtually no travel information about Ukraine, a country then of about 45 million people.

"There is a tremendous need in the United States and Canada for a good tourist guidebook in English," I said to the Minister, "to promote and assist tourism to Ukraine." The Minister looked at me somewhat disdainfully as if I were completely out of my mind and said, "That is not my concern. If you want to produce a Guide Book of Ukraine go to Moscow. It is their responsibility." I was completely astonished that the totalitarian Soviet system had such total control of the mind of this "Ukrainian" Minister of Tourism.

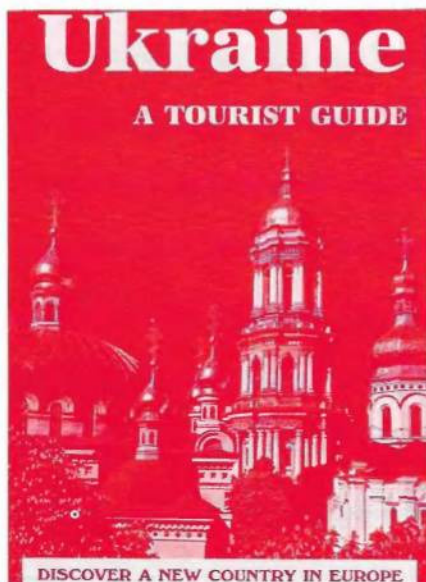
This is by way of introduction of *Ukraine: A Tourist Guide*, the first real guide book of Ukraine ever published. Packed into the 440 pages of this book is more useful information for tourists than in any other book. Yes, there have been a number of tourist guide books which have included information on Ukraine and Kiev, but none are in the same class as this work for quantity or thoroughness of coverage.

For the record here are some of the other and older guide books: *Guide-Book to the Soviet Union*, A. Rado, Berlin: 1929; *Nagel's Encyclopedia-Guide U.S.S.R.* 4th ed. Geneva: Nagel, 1973; *A Motorist's Guide to the Soviet Union*, V.E. Louis, Oxford: Pergamon, 1967; *Kiev Travel Guide*, L. Daen, Moscow: Novosti, 1977; *Kiev: A Guide*, G. Levitsky, Moscow, Raduga, 1985; *Kiev: Atlas For Tourists*, Moscow; Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography, 1989; *Hippocrene Insiders' Guide to Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev*, Y. Fedosyuk, New York: Hippocrene Books, 1989; *Fodor's 90 Soviet Union*, New York: Fodor's, 1989; Harper

Independent Traveler Soviet Union, M. Walker. New York: Harper & Row, 1990; *Hippocrene Companion Guide to the Soviet Union*, L. Brinkle, New York: Hippocrene, 1991; *USSR: A Travel Survival Kit*, J. Noble, Berkeley, Calif.; Lonely Planet, 1991; *Bantam's Soviet Union 1991*, New York: Bantam, 1991; *Birnbaum's Eastern Europe* (not seen). Although some of these have good information (as well as a strong Soviet and Russian bias), none is as up-to-date about independent Ukraine nor has the scope of **UKRAINE: A TOURIST GUIDE**.

The attractive cover of this book is modeled after the famous Blue Guide series but it is a larger format than the pocket Blue Guides. It opens with a "Welcome to Ukraine!" and then a concise factual account of Ukraine is followed by a chapter, "Planning a Trip to Ukraine." This is followed by the main part of the work on Kiev (the transliterated form Kyiv is used rather than the common English spelling Kiev) and then all the 25 regions (oblasts) of Ukraine follow. There are about 400 cities, towns and villages covered in the book, sometimes in only a brief paragraph or more extensively.

Many postage stamp size photographs in the book provide a useful visual identification of buildings and several color pages add interest. The only spectacular photo is on the cover which shows the gold-topped Pecherska Lavra Monastery of the Caves



in Kiev. Schematic black and white maps are useful for tourist orientation. A large folded color map "Roads of Ukraine" nicely produced by Mapa Ltd, is included at the back. It provides a table of "Distances Between Cities in Kilometers."

As a reference book it fulfills its role very well but armchair travelers will find it of lesser interest because it lacks the literary narrative text that might inspire a person to visit Ukraine. One reader commented to this writer that the English language could be improved. You can tell this is an uncensored guide book as soon as you find names like Mazepa, Konovalts and Andrew Melnyk included. Its comprehensive coverage can be seen under an entry like Kiev: It includes buildings, monuments, museums, publishers, newspapers, journals, theaters, libraries, hotels (no rates or assessments are included), restaurants, stores, banks, bookstores, and transportation.

*Ukraine: A Tourist Guide* will be indispensable for any tourist visiting Ukraine because of the wealth of facts and up-to-date information it includes. A.G. ■

**PRAIRIE FIRE: A CANADIAN MAGAZINE OF NEW WRITING.** Vol. 13 no. 3 Autumn 1992. *Echoes From Ukrainian Canada*. Guest Editors: Jars Balan, G.N. Louise Jonasson. ISSN 0821-1124 \$12.95 *Prairie Fire*, 423-100 Arthur St., Winnipeg, Man. Canada R3B 1H3 Telephone: (204) 943-9060 FAX: (204) 942-1555

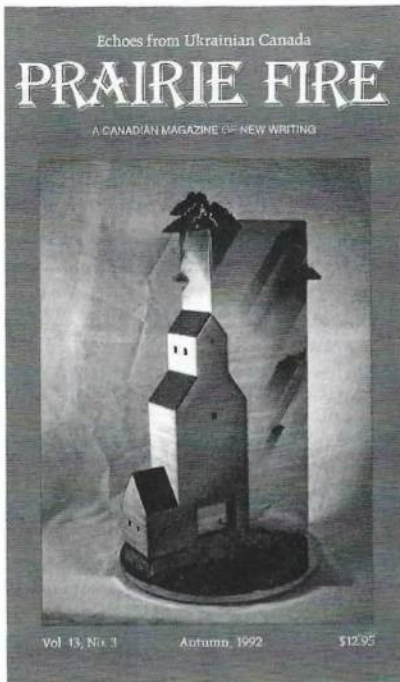
This attractive 224 pages volume contains a wealth of literature and art by about 50 Ukrainian Canadian (and other) poets, writers, artists and photographers on Ukrainian and other subjects.

A well designed and edited volume it contains contributions from the brightest living writers and some of the major names in Canadian literature today such as Janice Kulyk Keefer, Myrna Kostash, Andrew Suknaski and Gloria Kupchenko Frolick. But there are also other well known contributions such as John Paskievich (photographer), Chrystyna Hnatiw, Natalka Husar (artist), George Melnyk, George Morissette, Orysia Tracz, O.W. Gerus and Don Proch, whose sculpture Silver Cloud, graces the color cover. There are helpful biographies of all the contributors provided at the end of the volume as well as some book reviews.

In his eloquent introduction Editor Jars Balan explains the conception and birth of the volume and its character. Here is how Balan explains *Prairie Fire: Echoes From Ukrainian Canada*:

"The advertisement we sent out appealed for contributions from authors who inhabited a space we called "Ukrainian Canada" — an appropriately literary allusion to the landmark 1897 book by the Reverend Nestor Dmytriw, entitled *Kanadiis'ka Rus'*





(Canadian Ruthenia). We defined "Ukrainian Canada" not as a specific place, with neatly demarcated borders, but as a state of mind and a product of the imagination. Our intention in doing so was to broaden the understanding of a nebulous thing called "Ukrainian Canadian writing" to something that went beyond bloodlines (which are increasingly a tangled weave with intermarriage) and a narrow, exclusionary definition of ethnicity.

"Hence, we opened our pages not only to people who could claim complete or partial Ukrainian descent, but also to contributors whose family roots went back to Ukraine and to non-Ukrainians who had a Ukrainian story to tell. Being good multicultural Canadians we wanted to reflect the variety within Canada's much-celebrated diversity; we also wanted to underscore the polyethnic history and spirit of the newly-independent territory of Ukraine.

Consequently, readers will find represented on these pages authors with names that predictably end with "-chuk," "-enko" and "-ski," in some cases hidden behind a New World accretion (Scott, for instance), but also Mennonite, Polish, and Jewish Canadian writers whose ancestors came from Ukraine. And to round out our numbers a couple of authors who had the misfortune of not having been born even remotely Ukrainian (see the piece by Tanis MacDonald). We think it makes for an interesting mix, even if the juxtapositions may sometimes seem jarring.

"In presenting this collection of poems, short stories, excerpts from novels and plays, memoirs, essays, and artwork, we do not wish to claim that we are offering "the best of contemporary Ukrainian Canadian culture" or even a definitive sampling. Instead, "Echoes from Ukrainian Canada" should be seen as a kind of creative *Festschrift* for a loosely-defined community of writers and visual artists with some connection to Ukraine or things Ukrainian. Because Ukrainian Canadian identity is, like all living things, a fluid construct that is always in the process of becoming, one cannot really say that the sum total of this issue captures the essence of today's Ukrainian experience in the New World. Rather, if it provides even a blurry picture of a continually evolving aspect of modern Ukrainian Canadian life, this special issue of *Prairie Fire* will have provided a worthwhile service in answering the complex and elusive question: who are today's generation of Ukrainian Canadians?"

It is possible to dip everywhere into this volume and discover beautiful poetry, humorous prose or an excerpt of drama. For example there is a passage from "Tin Can Cathedral" by Nick Mitchell based on the famous Winnipeg structure of "Bishop" Seraphim which includes as characters such notable historical figures as Negrich, Genik and Bodrug. "At the Grave of Taras Shevchenko" by David Arnason captures much of the surreal Soviet tourist guide spiel with humour. "Porno Radio" by Ruth Andrischak is a slice of western Canadian humour. "Glory of the Heart" is a nostalgic poem and tribute by Gloria Frolick to a Ukrainian Canadian World War II navigator in a Lancaster bomber, Bill Osadchy, who perished over Hamburg, Germany, in a July 1944 bombing raid. Anyone who enjoys good literature, especially with a Ukrainian Canadian dimension, is sure to revel in this volume. A.G. ■

**KOZAKS OF UKRAINE (Z *Ukrainskoyi Starovyny*), Dmytro Yavornytsky. Edited by Richard Taylor. Translated from Ukrainian by Oksana Khymchak. Illus. for English edition by Oksana Khymchak. Santa Barbara: Beach Pebbles Press, c1994. vi, 210 p. illus. (some col.) maps, ports. Beach Pebbles Press, 1187 Coast Village Road, Suite 1-275, Santa Barbara, CA 93108. \$30.00.**

The Ukrainian historian Dmytro Yavornytsky (1855-1940) dedicated his life to the history of the Cossacks of Ukraine and his research laid the foundation of the history of the Zaporozhian Cossacks (Kozaks in Ukrainian). This book from California is a translation of one of Yavornytsky's popular, not scholarly, works *Z*

*Ukrainskoyi Starovyny (From the Ukrainian Past).*

This American book is the first English translation and provides access to some useful information. We will consider it in its own right and will not compare it to the original work. It includes twenty chapters of interesting (sometimes fascinating) subjects of Ukraine's Cossack history.

Here are biographical sketches of Sahaidachny who is a heroic figure, of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky, of Ivan Honta (Gonta), the legendary Hetman Ivan Mazepa who fought for Ukraine's independence in 1709 against Russian Tsar Peter I (sometimes called the great) and the famous philosopher Gregory Skovoroda.

Although the biographies are interesting, the most significant part of the book is probably the material on the life of the Zaporozhians. Here, for example, are chapters of their weapons, the military scribe, the command, the Zaporozhian Army, the court, the Sich (Fortress capital), Cossack settlements and market, and minstrels.

The book is profusely illustrated by line sketches based on old art works which capture their spirit more than their detail. Two maps of Ukraine are included but they are not successfully rendered. There are some typographical errors in the text. Some watercolor illustrations completely unrelated to the book's text are included.

This book has an unusual binding (cirlox plastic ring binding) and the overall tone of its design appears to be for young readers. Since it is nearly a century old work it may be too sentimental for some modern readers. It was originally written in 1900 in Russian because the Ukrainian language was then banned in Ukraine as part of the Russian Empire. There are some mistakes, for example the Russian word Ataman was used instead of the correct Ukrainian Otaman. Although the book is out of date in many ways it does contain some information unavailable in other English language sources. ■





Magocsi, Paul Robert. **HISTORICAL ATLAS OF EAST CENTRAL EUROPE.** Cartographic design by Geoffrey J. Matthews. Toronto: University of Toronto Press (Seattle, Wash.: University of Washington Press) 1993. xiii, 218 p. maps, bibliog. ISBN: 0-8020-0607-8 Clothbound: \$85.00 University of Toronto Press, 5201 Dufferin St., North York, Ont. M3H 5T8 Phone: (416) 667-7791 FAX: (416) 667-7832

East central Europe, an area that has largely been a *terra incognita* for West Europeans and Americans, has finally been adequately covered by a historical atlas. Prof. Bob Magocsi of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto has provided an authoritative volume covering east central Europe from the 5th century A.D. to 1992. Cartographer Geoffrey Matthews has prepared 89 full-color clear and accurate maps to complement the text. The preparation and the research for this atlas was a budget of over \$200,000.

The maps cover the territory of the countries of Poland, Belarus, Lithuania, Czechia, Slovakia, Hungary, Austria, Romania, Slovakia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Slovenia, Yugoslavia, Macedonia, Albania, Bulgaria, Moldova and Greece. Also included are Eastern Germany, northeastern Italy, western Turkey and the western half of Ukraine up to the Dnipro (Dnieper) River.

All the major territorial changes of this region are covered chronologically. The text and maps explain the political, cultural, economic, educational, ecclesiastical, military and ethnic aspects of the area.

## Historical Atlas of East Central Europe

Cartographic design by Geoffrey J. Matthews



There are many interesting maps to be found in this atlas including one titled *Original homeland of the Slavs* on page 6. It outlines the original Slavic homeland which all scholars place basically in northern and northwestern Ukraine. Incidentally, this is also the original homeland of all the Indo-European languages.

Much care has been given to determining place names and variants. It is necessary to read the introduction very carefully to understand the logic and content of the place-names and maps.

Although only half of Ukraine is covered, the atlas is still useful on this country. Professor Magocsi's previous work *UKRAINE: A Historical Atlas* (University of Toronto Press, 1985) provides a fuller and more useful portrayal of Ukraine's historical geography.

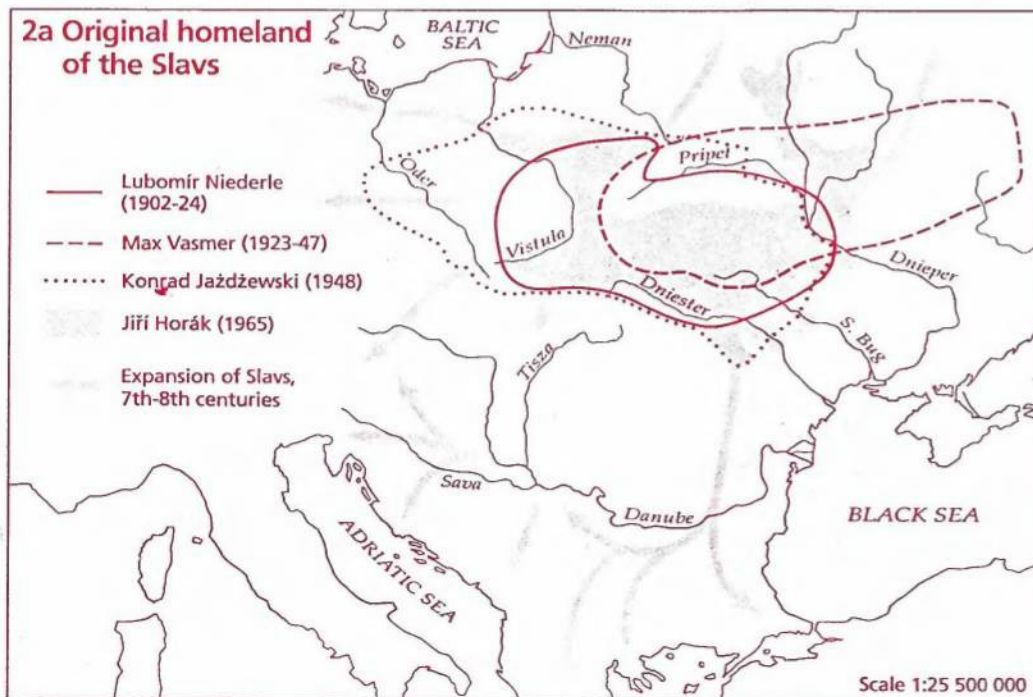
Excellent printing, paper, binding and design reflect the high standard of the University of Toronto Press and complement the scholarship and cartography.

One inadequacy of the atlas we feel is that the state of Cossack Ukraine 1648-1667 established by Bohdan Khmelnytsky was not given a separate map in spite of its great importance in Ukraine's history. However, its borders are given, but not very clearly, in a map on page 60. On page 69 the campaign of King Charles XII of Sweden comes to a dead end in Poltava. It doesn't show his escape route with Hetman Ivan Mazepa via Perevolochna to Bendery in the Ottoman Empire. Battle plans are not included in the atlas.

A useful bibliography lists the sources, mainly secondary, used in the preparation of the maps and the book. Notably missing are the atlases and maps of the 16th-18th centuries since none of the great cartographers or map makers of that period are listed.

The *Historical Atlas of East Central Europe* is an extremely valuable reference work for students, professors, journalists and librarians. It will answer many questions about this significant area of Europe. This book is highly recommended for all libraries. ■

— Andrew Gregorovich,  
Head of Technical and Bibliographical Services,  
Scarborough College Library, University of Toronto





# Solzhenitsyn Returns to Russia

**O**N MAY 26 Russian writer Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, a U.S. citizen but a fierce Russian nationalist, returned home after 20 years exile to Russia from his residence in Vermont, USA.

"I myself am nearly half Ukrainian. I grew up with the sounds of Ukrainian speech. I love her culture and genuinely wish all kinds of success for Ukraine — but only within her real ethnic boundaries without grabbing Russian provinces." said Solzhenitsyn in an interview in *Forbes* magazine, May 9, 1994.

He goes on to suggest in the *Forbes* interview that "Ukrainian nationalists" are "persistently inflating Russia into the image of an 'enemy' . . . And the Ukrainian army is being indoctrinated with the propaganda that war with Russia is inevitable."

Solzhenitsyn won the Nobel prize in 1970 for his works which include *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich* (1962) and *The Gulag Archipelago* (1973). As a biased Russian nationalist writer Solzhenitsyn is ignorant about Ukraine as is so clearly shown in this perceptive and excellent interview by Paul Klebnikov in *Forbes*.

Klebnikov, for example, told the Russian author: "Former national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski . . . argues that the U.S. must defend the independence of Ukraine." Solzhenitsyn avoided this key question and said that Lenin gave Ukraine "Russian provinces" that "have never historically belonged to Ukraine. I am talking about the eastern and southern territories of today's Ukraine." Solzhenitsyn appears to be completely ignorant of the fact that the independent Ukrainian National Republic in 1917-1919 included these areas as well as, briefly, Crimea. The Soviet government merely acknowledged this fact.

Solzhenitsyn is especially agitated that Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev, a Russian, transferred Crimea to Ukraine in 1954. "But," says the writer, "even he did not manage to make Ukraine a 'gift' of Sevastopol, which remained a separate city under the jurisdiction of the USSR central government. This was accomplished by the American State Department, first verbally through Ambassador Popadiuk in Kiev, and later in a more official manner."

When Ukraine declared its independence in August 1991 and the USSR disappeared in December 1991 it was natural that Sevastopol, a city on Ukrainian territory, should be a part of Ukraine. It is high time in fact, for the illegal Russian occupation forces in the Black Sea Fleet be evacuated from Sevastopol and Ukraine's Crimea since they are contributing to unrest in Ukraine.

Solzhenitsyn claims that the American government has had the aim "to use all means possible, no matter what the consequences, to weaken Russia." In fact, Washington has given disproportionate financial aid and moral support to building Russia compared to Ukraine as official American statistics show.



He repeats the untruth about Ukraine "grabbing Russian provinces" but says nothing about the Ukrainian ethnic territories such as Kuban, Kursk, Voronezh and Don River estuary grabbed from Ukraine by Russia. He says that Ukraine is being deformed by "great power status."

His biggest error in the interview is his spurious claim about the number of Russian speakers in Ukraine which today has 74% Ukrainian population. Solzhenitsyn says, "In her current borders, 63% of the population consider Russian to be their native language (sic!) . . . And all these people will have to be reeducated in the Ukrainian language, while the language itself will have to be raised to international standards and usage. This is a task that would require over 100 years." This is the greatest nonsense about the Ukrainian language since the declaration of Count Valuyev, Minister of the Interior of the Russian Empire, when he banned Ukrainian over 130 years ago in 1863.

The Ukrainian language has survived 350 years of intensive Russification by both the Tsarist Imperial and Soviet Governments. It is true that the Ukrainian schools were almost wiped out in the last Brezhnev Russification campaign so it is no wonder Ukrainians were deprived of learning their language. Some Ukrainian cities today still have no Ukrainian schools because of the machinations of Russian bureaucrats in Moscow.

One might think that a writer with any conscience at all would be embarrassed to gloat over the Russian crime of destroying the language and literature of Ukraine. Solzhenitsyn's profound ignorance about Ukraine and his anti-Ukrainian bias is well documented in this excellent interview in *Forbes* magazine which deserves congratulations on its publication. ■



# Russians Emigrating to Ukraine

**M**ORE RUSSIANS are emigrating into Ukraine than leaving it according to official 1991-92 statistics reported in *Vinnuzhdennie Pereselentsiv v Rossii*\* This is a very good indicator that Russians are not encountering serious discrimination or persecution in Ukraine.

When the USSR committed suicide in December 1991, and fifteen newly independent countries arose from its ruins, there were about 20 million Russians who found themselves outside of Russia. Some of these were the bureaucrats sent by Moscow to administer their colonies (the "Republics") such as Ukraine, Lithuania and Georgia. Many Russians were placed as factory managers and civil servants and ran every aspect of life in the Soviet Republics. Others of the millions were in the military and the KGB secret police to keep tight totalitarian control of the Soviet empire's restless people on behalf of the Center (Kremlin) in Moscow.

With all their privileges gone and their superior position lost many Russians finally realized that they were no longer in charge of the Republics. They were now minorities in all these new countries except Russia. The Russian language was no longer in power and their lives and standard of living were rapidly deteriorating in most of the new nations. A flood of Russian immigrants started leaving all these new countries.

However, more Russians are emigrating to Ukraine than leaving it because they enjoy equality before the law, greater peace and security than in Russia and, possibly, prospects in the future for a better economic level and standard of living. Ukraine's standard of living today is about 25% lower than Russia's which still reflects the disparity of the Soviet system which had drained Ukraine's wealth for the benefit of Russia. However, most Ukrainian citizens appear to be at a better standard of living than Russians outside the two centers of Moscow and St. Petersburg.

In 1991-92 a total of 273,882 Russians emigrated to Ukraine and 236,929 Russians emigrated from Ukraine. This means that 36,953 Russians, a significant number, voted with their feet in favor of Ukraine over Russia.

Soviet statistics in 1991 said that there were about 10 million Russians (22%) in the population of Ukraine. However, because Soviet statistics were usually set inaccurately for political reasons it is estimated that there are actually only about 5 to 7 million Russians in Ukraine or about 10% of the population. It should also be remembered that because of the advantage of being Russian in the USSR millions of Ukrainians by choice or by coercion were registered as Russians. This helped to protect their jobs and careers. It is expected that when Ukraine takes its next census these russified Ukrainians will probably count themselves as Ukrainians.

It should be noted that today there are about 10 million Ukrainians living in Russia with about one million in Moscow.

Except for Ukraine and Belarus, the majority of Russian immigrants left all the other former republics to go to Russia and many fewer emigrated into these countries. For example, 92,964 more Russians left Uzbekistan, 107,950 left Kazakhstan and 47,711 left Georgia than emigrated into those countries. It is expected that the statistics for 1993-94 will show a growth in this trend.

Ukraine's population is also changing. World War II and a steady flow of Jewish immigration from Ukraine to Israel the past 30 years has reduced the formerly one-million Jewish community of 60 years ago down to an estimated 300,000 in 1994. ■

\*(Compulsory Population Movements in Russia) Statistical Bulletin #1 of the Federal Immigration Service of Russia (Moscow 1993) p. 5-6.

---

## Ostankino Russian Television

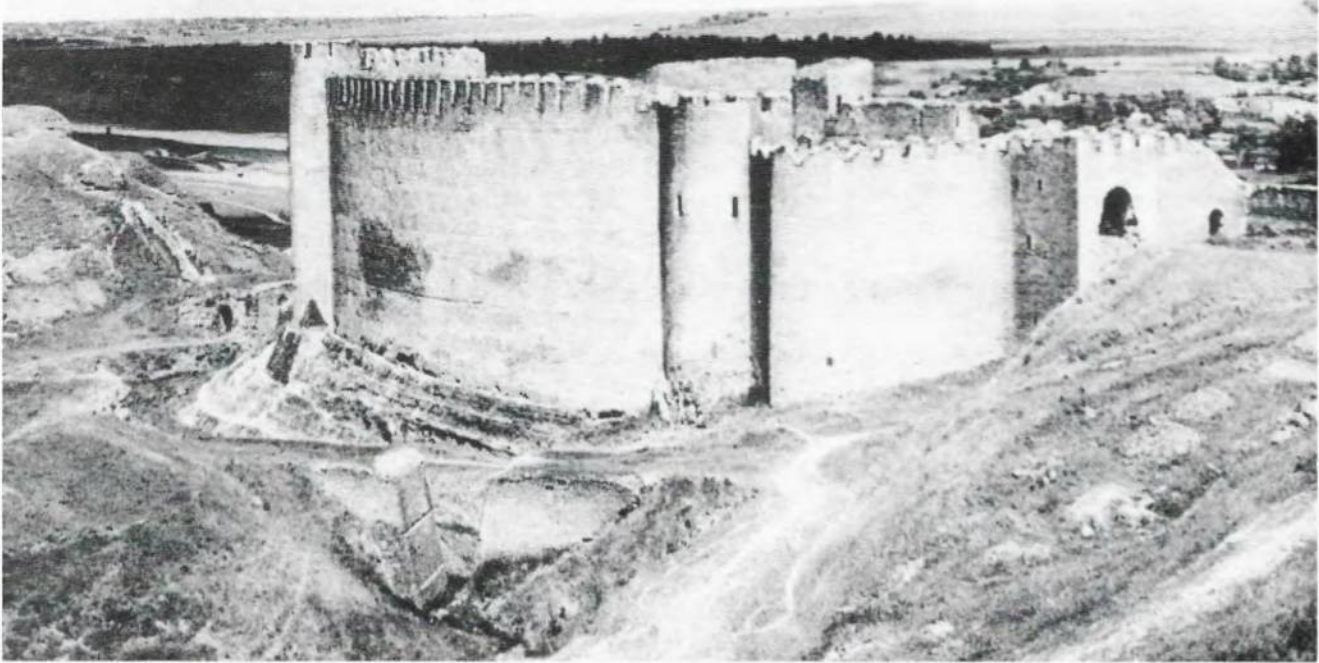
**T**HE MINISTRY of External Affairs of Ukraine has withdrawn the accreditation of Russian journalists in Ukraine working for Ostankino Russian TV in Moscow. The decision at the end of May to cancel the accreditation of Ostankino reporters reflects a decision to finally end the anti-Ukrainian propaganda which Ostankino regularly broadcasts into Ukraine. Freedom of the press is respected by the government of Ukraine but Ostankino's flagrant abuse of this freedom led to the drastic action of the Ukrainian government.

In particular, the coverage of events in Crimea, Odessa and Eastern Ukraine was criticized by Yuri Serheyev, the spokesman for the Information Department of the Ukrainian Ministry of External Affairs. He said that television reporting should be done objectively.

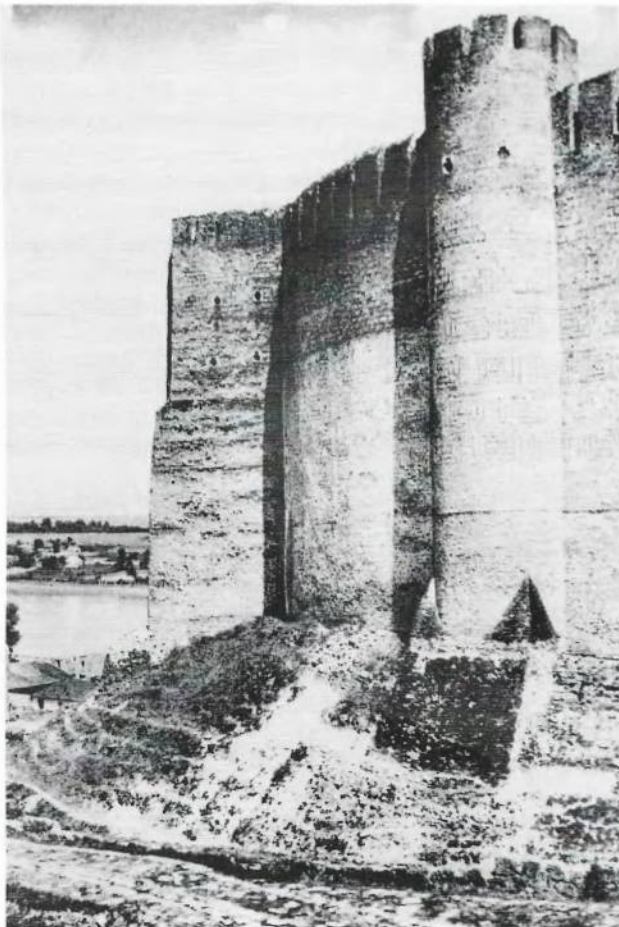
### Russian Disinformation on Ukraine

Ostankino has been regularly broadcasting unverified and false information about Ukraine, the Ukrainian people and the Ukrainian government. In fact, there has been so much disinformation about Ukraine coming from Moscow TV that it cannot be accidental. Ostankino since 1991 has evidently had a policy to seek out biased and negative information about Ukraine as well as to create untruths about such subjects as the Black Sea Fleet, the nuclear weapons issue and Crimea. The agitation on Russian TV broadcasts into Ukraine has contributed much to the unrest in some areas of Ukraine. ■





General view of Khotyn Castle built in the 13th century in Bukovina, Ukraine, now Chernitvsi oblast.  
LEFT: The North and the Commandant's Towers of the Castle. Note the Ukrainian design in the masonry.

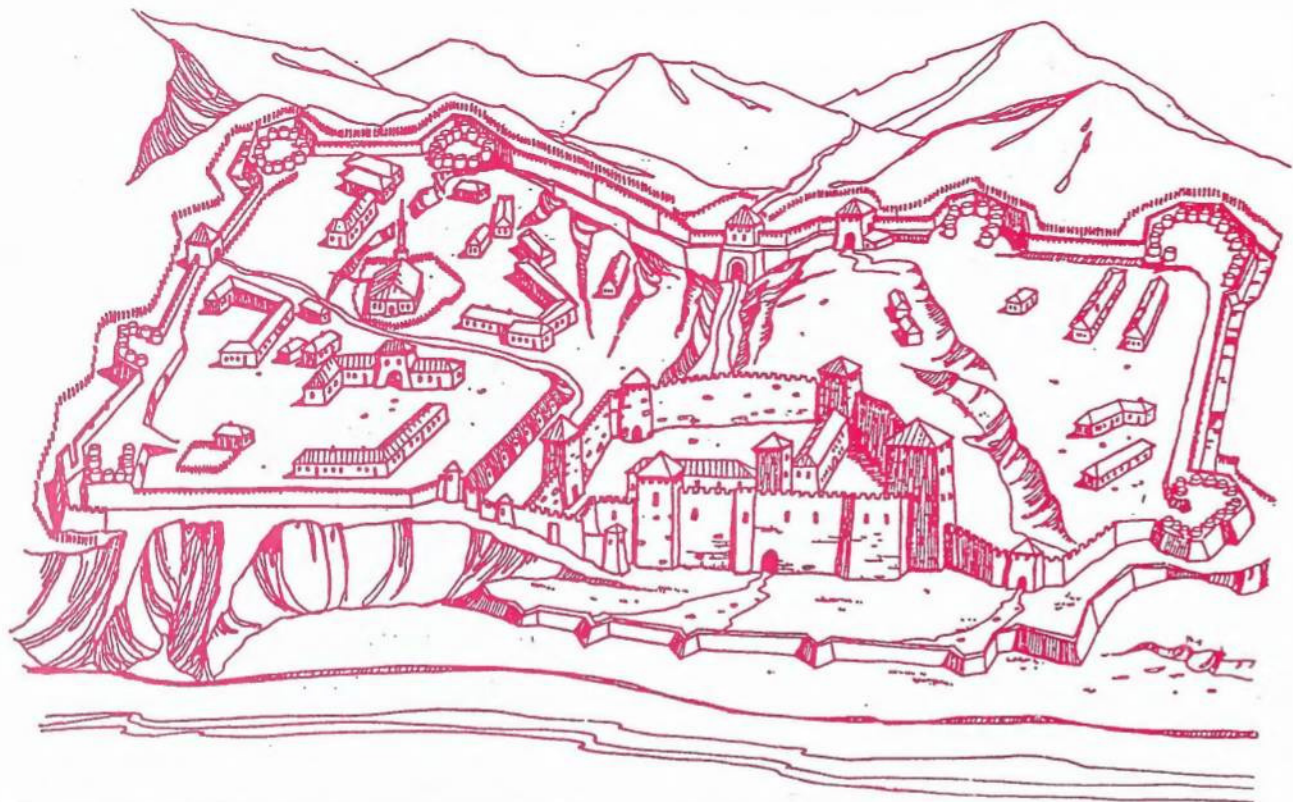


## Castle Khotyn

by V. Ostapenko

**K**HOTYN CASTLE is located on the Bukovinian bank of the Dniester River. Scholars have established that as a human settlement Khotyn existed already in the 12th century. Its first fortifications and the church were built of limestone during the lifetime of King Daniel of Halich, sometime in 1250-64. In the 15th century these *Ponyzzia* lands were part of the Moldavian Duchy. It was then that the reconstruction of the castle began. The platform of the bailey\* was raised by 24 to 30 feet (8-10 meters) and thick, sturdy forbidding walls and keeps were erected. In place of the old citadel there was now the castle's courtyard, and in place of the moat that had once separated the citadel from the bailey now stood two big palaces separated by a gateway, with deep basements.





**Khotyn Castle in Bukovina, Ukraine, was the center of a large fortification system on the Dnister River. Today only the castle survives. It was here that Hetman Petro Sahaidachny and the Ukrainian Cossack Army united with a Polish army to defeat the Turkish Sultan at the Battle of Khotyn on November 3, 1621.**

The former suburbs were now the bailey displaying the facade of the new castle, adorned on this side by three towers, with the Gate Tower in the middle. Three other towers were also built: one huge keep to the north, another tower facing the palace and providing entrance there (hence its name "Commandant's Tower"), and the third, square-shaped, opposite the dwellings of the bailey, to the east. In the 1480s the bulk of the construction work was completed.

In 1538, the castle suffered considerable damage from Polish troops. To deprive the Moldavian dukes of such an important strategic stronghold, the Poles demolished a large section of the wall between the northern keep and the chapel. The explosion also ruined the palace to the east of the gate of the inner court. However, the greatest damage was done to the southern wing of the castle, where the Gate Tower, the southeastern one was completely destroyed, and only a pitiful part of the southwestern keep remained. In 1540-44, the castle was rebuilt and extended. The Gate and the southeastern towers were not rebuilt and the new wall was moved 75 feet (25 meters) to the south. The Gate and the southwestern towers were rebuilt on the old foundations. In fact, that's how the castle stands today. In 1711-1718, when the Turkish garrison was stationed there, a team of French engineers supervised the construction of new fortifications as a bastion-like system of defenses on the neighboring hills.

The castle in Khotyn stands out as a grand structure. Suffice it to say that its towers are more than 150 feet above the foot of the rock on which it stands. Some of the towers are 90-120 feet tall (approximately the height of a modern 12-13-story building). From the base and to the level of the bailey the towers are monolithic, whereas the Commandant's and the eastern tower are monolithic up to the catwalk, resembling huge solid stone pillars.

However, what impresses the viewer most is their architectural perfection, rather than physical dimensions. The architect, whoever he was, adorned the grayish-white limestone of the walls with geometric ornaments done in red brick, circling the walls and the towers with a continuous whimsical pattern of eight stripes (in the lower four stripes the ornament is made up of four superimposed rectangulars, and in the upper four, of four rows of step-like pyramids, each topped with a cross). The decorative motive used in Khotyn has countless analogues in Ukrainian folk decorative art, especially in Podillya, which points to the architect's original source of creative inspiration. By applying this ornamental technique, the architect succeeded in making his structure look less broken up than ought to have been expected, turning it into a solid yet harmonious monolith. At the same time, a closer look at the designs of the palace and the chapel reveals a trend to liven them up by adding scenic details. The walls of the palace are decorated with a whimsical ornament done in white stone and red brick, while the window and door-frames display carved gothic images.

The architect's decorative skill revealed itself with special strength when designing the castle's chapel. Here the doors are of common size but with a portal one stretching the length and width of the side wall. The small columns display typical Ukrainian folk woodcarving techniques. In a word, the overall concept, the image-bearing design, the decorative motives and architectural-construction peculiarities bring this castle very close to the Ukrainian folk artistic tradition. This, in turn, implies the possibility that whoever owned the castle at the time must have commissioned Ukrainian craftsmen and artists from Podillya and Halychyna to do the job, and that there were also Moldavian masters present (as seems obvious from the ornament on the castle's walls). \*Bailey — Outer walls fortification. ■





President Bill Clinton meets Leonid Kravchuk, President of Ukraine, at the White House, March 4, 1994.  
Official White House Photo

# Kravchuk in Washington

## Ukrainian President Meets Clinton



Shevchenko Monument in Washington on printed Program.

**P**RESIDENT KRAVCHUK'S Air Ukraine 1L62M touched down at Andrews Air Force Base in Washington, D.C., at 3:56 pm on March 3, 1994. He was welcomed to the United States by acting Chief of Protocol, Fred Du Val, Ukrainian Ambassador to the U.S. Oleh Bilorus, U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine William Miller, other dignitaries from the Ukrainian Embassy and representatives from each of the Ukrainian organizations in Washington, D.C. They were greeted with our traditional bread and salt by Lydia Chopivsky Benson and Xenia Ponomarenko in full Ukrainian costume.

After President Kravchuk and his delegation, which included Acting Prime Minister Yukhym Zvyahilsky, Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko, Defense Minister General Vitaliy Radetsky and Economics Minister Roman Shpak were whisked away by helicopter, the community delegation, led by Lydia Chopivsky Benson and Xenia Ponomarenko warmly greeted Ukraine's Olympic Gold Medalists Oksana Baiul and Victor Petrenko, who were overcome by emotion. Baiul and Petrenko traveled to the U.S. to meet President Clinton, at his request.





**Victor Petrenko, 1993 World Champion figure skater, is met with flowers by Lydia Chopivsky-Benson at Andrews Air Force Base.**

That evening the Ukrainian President was hosted at a reception at the new Ukrainian Embassy in Georgetown (Washington, D.C.) which was attended by U.S. government officials, Ukrainian diplomats as well as select members of the Washington, D.C. Ukrainian community. After Mr. Kravchuk and Ambassador Bilorus spoke at the reception, Kravchuk introduced Olympic skaters Baiul and Petrenko who were quite a hit that evening. A crowd of people surrounded them the entire evening congratulating them and asking for autographs.

On Saturday, March 5, the President of Ukraine went to the Shevchenko monument which was dedicated in 1964. As the President and his delegation arrived there were already hundreds of Americans and Ukrainian Americans there for the tribute to Shevchenko.

After the blessing, President Kravchuk laid a memorial wreath at the foot of the monument. On behalf of the Ukrainian community, George Chopivsky, Jr. began the program by saying "We are pleased to welcome you, Mr. President to our celebration of the 180th anniversary of the birth of our nation's Bard, Taras Shevchenko. In our ancient tradition we greet you with bread and salt which symbolize the hospitality, the goodwill, and generosity of the Ukrainian people, and it is with these feelings that we, the Ukrainian community of Washington also greet the members of the government and parliament of Ukraine, and the representatives of the United States and other nations who have gathered here to celebrate with us the memory of our Taras Shevchenko.

It now gives me great pleasure to introduce to you a person who starting with nothing has established in the United States, in only two years, a governmental representative for independent Ukraine, and who has achieved many accomplishments under difficult circumstances. I introduce to you Ambassador Oleh Bilorus." ■



**Ukrainian blue and yellow flags and Stars and Stripes fly at the White House.**



**President Leonid Kravchuk (center) and Ambassador Oleh Bilorus (left) are greeted by George Chopivsky in front of the Shevchenko Monument in Washington, D.C.**

**BELOW: At the reception in the Ukrainian Embassy, from left: Victor Petrenko, World and Olympic Champion skaker Oksana Baiul, Lydia Benson and Sophia Chopivsky.**







- FORUM has fascinating articles on Ukraine and the Ukrainians in Europe and America.
- FORUM is unique as the only English language magazine for the young adult reader interested in Ukraine and Eastern Europe.
- FORUM has stimulating articles with high-quality illustrations which reveal the art, music, past and present history, culture, famous people and present-day personalities.

**SUBSCRIBE TODAY!**



**FORUM UKRAINIAN REVIEW**

PUBLISHED BY

**UKRAINIAN FRATERNAL ASSOCIATION**

440 Wyoming Avenue, Box 350, Scranton, PA 18509-0350

## **FORUM**

Some of the fascinating and informative articles

### **IN THIS ISSUE:**

NIXON ON UKRAINE  
BREAD & SALT TRADITION  
UKRAINE: HISTORY OF THE NAME  
UKRAINE OR "THE UKRAINE"?  
CASTLE KHOTYN

### **IN COMING ISSUES:**

ELECTION UKRAINE 1994  
PRESIDENT OF UKRAINE  
BAIUL SKATING RINK  
ZLENKO: FOREIGN MINISTER  
AMBASSADOR VICTOR BATIUK  
INTERNMENT PLAQUE IN KINGSTON  
HUTSUL FOLK ART  
BOATS THROUGH CENTURIES  
UKRAINIANS IN RUSSIA: EASTERN DIASPORA  
ROXOLANA PORTRAIT  
UKRAINIANS IN HOLLYWOOD & TV  
MAZEPA & BATTLE OF POLTAVA  
LVIV: WESTERN METROPOLIS OF UKRAINE